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VOL. VIII NO. 214 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan*	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandalay	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Mores	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8908
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not carry passengers from Bombay.

†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
16th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 a.m.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be ranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
Rangoon Maru	Y. N kajima	5050	16 h Sept.	21st Sept.
Tenshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japtn.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Luzon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	15th Sept.	25th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	29th Sept.	30th Sept.
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

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Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY 3

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.

For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,18,79,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,61,19,281/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate.
Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	3,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITTAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY, (Messrs. Hajibhoy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuean das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAYAL, Esq.. (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal).
KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.

CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed 5½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposits may be ascertained from that Bank.

LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.

LOCAL DEMAND BILLS collected free of charge.

Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.

KRISHNADAS GOVERDHANDAS
MADIWALA,
Managing Director

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made pay able to one or more of to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimun monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiodlo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.

C. B. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital achorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Lahore City	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:

RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE.
LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765, 249
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)

INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.

Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.

B. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.

A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1888.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 75,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 45,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.

T. SEKI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 318, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS

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THE
WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
Insure Under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.
G. N. B. Vaz,
Branch Secretary
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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No 4.

INSURANCE.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary, 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta. *or* The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 15,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Bh & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies granted to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
Prospectus and forms of Assurance on application to Head Office or Branch or Chief Agency Office, in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch
40, Medows Street, Fort.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST CLOSES ON THE 11TH SEPTEMBER 1920, OR EARLIER AS MAY BE DECIDED BY THE DIRECTORS.

PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE RESISTRAR OF THE JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Model Mills Nagpur, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII, OF 1913.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 2,00,00,000

ISSUED CAPITAL RS. 1,00,00,000 DIVIDED INTO 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH.

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS :—

Rs. 25 per Share on Application,

Rs. 25 per Share on Allotment,

And the balance in Calls as the Directors may determine, not exceeding Rs. 40 per Call, at an interval of not less than three months at a time.

DIRECTORS :

THE HON'BLE SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT, BART., Chairman, (of Messrs. D. M. Petit, Sons and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR, BART., (of Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Company), Hornby Road, Bombay.

A. J. RAYMOND, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, Limited), Rampart Row, Bombay

THE HON'BLE MR. MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI, J.P., Mill-owner and Merchant, Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM, ESQ., J.P., (of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd.), Esplanade Road, Bombay.

M. B. DADABHOY, ESQ., C.I.E., Barrister-at-Law, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SHANTIDAS ASKARAN, ESQ., J.P., Merch t, Gamdevi, Bombay.

RAI BAHADUR BISESARDASS DAGA, Ex- fficio Director, (of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company). Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

LACHHMANDAS DAGA, ESQ., (Special Director), Merchant, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., Fort, Bombay.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, Calcutta.
THE BANK OF BENGAL, King's Way, Nagpur.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. S. B. BILLIMORIA & Co., 113, Esplanade Road. Fort, Bombay.
MESSRS. BATLIBOI & PUROHIT, 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay,

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.

MESSRS. BANSILAL ABIRCHAND & Co., 558-562, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

4, COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS : "MODMIL," BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

1. The Company has been formed for the purpose set out in the Memorandum of Association of installing a large Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Mill at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces of India, with the most modern and labour-saving machinery.

2. It is needless to state that there is still an immense scope for the development of Mill Industry in India, and more particularly, in the Central Provinces and Berar, on proper and well-organized lines. According to the latest available satistical returns, India supplies fabrics to the extent of one-third of the total consumption only and the rest is imported from foreign countries. Apart from the increasing demand for indigenous goods, there is a growing and lucrative field outside India, in Arabia, Persia, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlement, Zanzibar, East Africa, etc. The future prospects for the Textile Industry in India are exceedingly bright. The recapitalization of the Textile Industry in Europe and India, the large increase in wages all over the world, and the marked diminution in Home and Foreign productions since the war, and for many years to come, have given a powerful impetus generally to the development of the industry throughout the country. The phenomenal prosperity of the Central India Mills (the only Mills in Nagpur) since their construction, and the colossal profits made by that concern all along its existence under its past and present efficient management, bear sufficient testimony to the advantage and prosperty of starting on similar lines another large and well-equipped Mill there. The city of Nagpur has been specially selected, as the surrounding Provinces and Districts provide a large, remunerative and ever-expanding emporium for the local consumption of all yarn and cloth manufactured, and the outlying cotton districts afford immense facilities for the purchase of raw materials. There is also an abundant supply in close proximity of suitable coal for industrial purposes, and skilled and cheap labour is available. The Central India Mills in Nagpur have, since the commencement of their Company, paid an average dividend of nearly 25 per cent. per annum on its paid-up capital (not to speak of the huge and tempting dividends paid during the last four years), and the Directors hope to achieve similar results with sound and ecnnomical management.

3. It is decided to start immediately a Mill with about 50,000 Spindles and about 1,250 Looms and at the same time to make suitable provision for future extensions. Eventually, the Mills will be equipped with about 1,00,000 Spindles and about 2,500 Looms. It is also proposed to fit up the Mill with the latest type of Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing Machinery and Waste Plant, and the Mills when completed will have an enormous advantage over many existing concerns. It is expected that the Mills will be in a position to start work within two and a half years. The Agents, who have had long experience of the Textile Industry, can be fully relied on to exert themselves to secure the most satisfactory and advantageous results in the working of the Mills.

DIRECTORS.

4. Unless otherwise determined by a General Meeting, the number of Directors shall not be less than five nor more than nine, exclusive of the Director Ex-officio and Special Director. The firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, or their successors and assigns, shall have the right to appoint a person, whether a member of their firm or not, as a Special Director. The qualification of each Director shall be his holding of not less than 12 shares, equivalent in value of Rs. 3,000. The remuneration of a Director, including, the Director Ex-officio and the Special Director, shall be such amount as may be fixed by the Directors, not exceeding Rs. 100, for every meeting of Directors attended by him, and such reasonable additional remuneration as may be fixed by the Directors may be paid to any one or more of their members for special services rendered by him or them and for travelling expenses. A Director may act before acquiring his qualification.

The Directors have no interest in the promotion of the Company other than the benefit arising from the shares held by them, except Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, who has a share in the commissions to be earned by Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, the Agents of the Company. Mr. Lachhmandass Daga has been appointed Special Director by the Agents, Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand aud Company, under the Articles of Association, and he has no interest of any kind in the commission to be earned by the said Agents.

The Directors shall not proceed to allot shares until applications are received for shares of the nominal value of Rupees Twenty lakhs.

PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

5. The preliminary expenses payable by the Company are estimated at about Rs. 25,000, exclusive of underwriters' commission and brokerage.

AGREEMENTS.

6. An Agreement will be entered into with the firm of Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company, (at present consisting of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga, Seth Nursingdass Daga, Seth Badridass Daga, minor, and Seth Ramnath Daga, minor ; the two latter under the guardianship of Rai Bahadur Bisesardas Daga), appointing them as Agents for a period of thirty-five years from the date of the registration of the Company, on a commission of ten per cent on the net profits of the Company without making any deduction for depreciation, etc., provided that the amount of such commission payable to the said firm shall not be less than Rs. 30,000 in each year.

An Agreement will be entered into with Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy to take over from him plots of land in close proximity to No. 5, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., measuring 33.47 acres, equivalent to 1,61,994 square yards.

Copies of the Agents' Agreement and of the Company's Memorandum and Articles of Association may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company or at the Office of the Company's Solicitors during business hours.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

The Agents, Directors and their friends have subscribed and promised to subscribe shares of the value of Rupees Thirty lakhs and the remainder are offered to the public at par. The Directors reserve the right of paying, if necessary, an underwriting commission or brokerage not exceeding three per cent. on the allotment of the Issued Capital. No part of the Capital has been issued, or agreed to be issued, otherwise than in cash. Every shareholder of the Company shall have one vote for each share held by him.

If, at a later date, the remainder of the Authorized Capital or a part thereof is called in, the Company may, before the issue of any new shares, determine that the same or any of them shall be offered, in the first instance, to all the then members in proportion to the amount of the capital held by them or make any other provisions as to the issue and allotments of the new shares, but in default of any such determination, or so far as the same shall not extend the Directors may dispose of the new shares in any manner they may think proper.

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, to be obtained from the Registered Office of the Company. and sent to the Agents of the Company or the Company's Bankers together with a remittance of the amount of the deposit. Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be either returned or applied towards the remaining payments as desired by the applicant. Failure to p y any future instalments on shares when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The issue of shares is subject to the condition that the certificate of the shares may not be complete and ready for delivery until six months after the allotment of the shares.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association is attached at the end of this Prospectus and forms part of it.

The forms of application may also be obtained from the Bank of Bengal, Nagpur and Calcutta, and also from Messrs. Bansilal Abirchand and Company's Firms at Nagpur, Kamptee, Jubbalpur, Raipur and Hinganghat.

Dated, Bombay , the fourteenth day of August, 1920.

DINSHAW PETIT.
COWASJI JEHANGIR.
A. J. RAYMOND.
MUNMOHANDAS RAMJI.
MAHOMEDBHOY CURRIMBHOY.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SHANTIDAS ASKARAN.
BISESARDAS DAGA.
LACHHMANDAS DAGA.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Re. 1 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON Gulf Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

DUTTON'S 24 HOUR

EASIEST to learn, write and read. Only 6 Rules and 26 Characters. Complete Theory learned in 24 Hours. Practice quickly gives high speeds. Prospectus and First Lesson free from DUTTON 24-HOUR SHORTHAND COLLEGE, Gandharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, GIRGAON, BOMBAY. All other Commercial subjects also taught by latest methods. Postal Course in Shorthand now ready.

SHORTHAND

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Export training in General Commercial, Specialised Accountancy, and Banking Subjects. Prospectus on Application 80, Esplanade Road. 4693

MISCELLANEOUS

RAILWAY GOODS RATES and CHARGES, CHECKED FREE, only to Customers, Merchants, Managers of Mills and Firms. 12 years' experience. We have discovered heavy over-charges on railway goods. Apply:—ROZEY BROTHERS, Railway Claim Settlement Agency, Bandra. 4658

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and those who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4622

WANTED—An experienced TYPIST with knowledge of Export business correspondence salary substantial. Apply sharp to CHIMANLAL CHANDULAL & Co., Princess Street, Rahim Building. 4652

WANTED.—A MICHENICAL MOTOR SHAUFFEUR of three years standing. Pay up to Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1069, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4725

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK, one knowing accounts preferred good handwriting essential Pal Rs. 45 per month. Apply personally to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

WANTED.—An experienced HINDU or a PARSEE CANVASER. Pay or commission or both according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4726

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4700

WANTED—GRADUATE possessing legal knowledge and having experience of managing a large estate, as SECRETARY and MANAGER, only those possessing full qualifications need apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 1072, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4729

WANTED—An experienced F. C MECHANICAL and ELECTRICAL MILL ENGINEER, possessing also thorough knowledge of foundry work. Apply stating age and previous experience and enclosing copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Box No. 1065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4703

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

WANTED.

WANTED—RING FRAMES new or slightly used. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4595

FOR SALE.

READY. Stewart New Finisher, 31in. and 2. by 24in. Compound side by side engine, 20. H. P. Crude Oil Engine, 1in. Hydraulic tubes, 1 to 30 H. P. Electric Motors, Hand Fire Pumps, DREWET CHOWNA, Church Street. 4589

READY D. STEWART. New Finisher, 13" by 23" by 24". Compound side by side Engine, 20 H. P. Crude Oil Engine, 1" Hydraulic tubes, 1 to 30 H. P. Electric Motors, Electric Lamp Brackets, Hand Fire Pumps, DREWET Chowna, Church Street. 4660

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A very few godowns and rooms for office in the Great Western Building in Apollo Street only. Apply JETHMAL NARANDAS & Co. Rooms Nos. 1-2-3, on second floor. 4676

TO LET—2 large offices with full ventilation, Telephone and electric lights suitable for Sharebrokers and big concern. Vicinity Old Sharebazar. Apply Box No. 1038, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4572

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR, well versed in English and Gujarati correspondence on a monthly salary of Rs. 75 by 20 horse allowance. Preference will be given to a man who has double qualifications, i.e., who has passed an Examination of Hospital Assistant and of a Sanitary Surveyors' class in Bombay. Apply to the undersigned before 20th September, 1920, with testimonials.

Municipal Office,
Viramgam, 24th August, 1920.
(Sd.) CHHPTALAL S. SHAH,
President.
Viramgam Municipality.

4531

FOR SALE.

20 H. P. Swift, 1915 model, four seater, touring body, one man hood electric lighting set and dynamo with Bosch self starter and new 12 volt Xide battery, variable magneto ignition at Zenith carburettor, engine completely overhauled under skilled European supervision last year. Sankey steel detachable wheels and spare. J. N. shock absorbs. Wants painting and new covers to cushions. Sold as owner going home in October. Available early October or earlier by arrangement. Price Rs. 5,000.

Apply:—
P. J. MEAD, Esq., I.C.S.,
1 A, Queen's Gardens,
Poona.

4669

MOTOR-CARS FOR SALE BY AUCTION AT BHAVNAGAR.

ON 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

ONE 4 seater, old pattern, "FORD CAR" in good working order, four cylinder magneto ignition, 20 H. P., with Stepney wheel, lamps, hood, glass screen, tyres and tubes, in good working order.

One 7 seater, four cylinder, 25 H. P., "FIAT CAR" with touring body, bosch magneto, hood, glass screen, stepney wheel, lamps, etc., in good working order tyres and tubes in good condition, very showy car.

One "DE DION", 6 seater single cylinder, 10 H. P., battery ignition, "DE DION", carburettor, circar body, made to order, with glass screen, Stepney wheel lamps, etc., in good working order, tyres and tubes in good condition.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P. magneto ignition, chain driven, engine quite new, hind wheels fitted with solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, very strong car for passengers, in good working order.

One "ALBION", two cylinder, 8 seater, 18/20 H. P., magneto ignition, chain driven, hind wheels fitted solid tyres and front wheels pneumatic, requires slight repairs, not in working order.

One "DE DEON", single cylinder, 10 H. P. bosch magneto, four seater, with screen and hood, requires repairs, not in working order.

Apply CONTROLLER, Private Department, Bhavnagar State, Bhavnagar. 4616

THE TATA IRON & STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st March 1920.
2. To declare Dividends on Preference, Ordinary and Deferred Shares for the year ending 31st March 1920.
3. To elect two Directors in the place of Mr. Narottam Morarjee and the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd August 1920 to the 8th September 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
R. D. TATA,
Director.

Bombay, 5th August, 1920. 4349

THE STANDARD MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 180 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 45 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1920, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 21st August to Saturday the 4th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 16th August, 1920. 4253

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills, Ltd. held on the 23rd day of August, 1920, the following resolution was duly passed and the same will therefore be submitted for confirmation at the Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company to be held on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 1-15 p.m. (S. T.) of which Notice is already been given to the members.

"That Clause 65 of the Articles of Association be altered by changing the word 'one' to 'four' and deleting the whole of the last sentence of the clause."

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.
By order of the Board.
H. & BALKISHANDAS & Co.,
Managing Agents.

4413

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

NOTIFICATION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT (Development).
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.
Dated the 6th September, 1920.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN

No. 373.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council the Government of Bombay have resolved to issue a loan for the purpose of financing housing and other schemes of development, to be undertaken by Government in and around Bombay, and by the Bombay Municipal Corporation, by the City Improvement Trust, Bombay, and by the Bombay Port Trust. The loan will be secured on the revenues of the Government of Bombay to be allocated under section 30 (i) (a) of the Government of India Act, 1919.

1. Subscriptions will be received from the 8th September to the 30th October, inclusive.
2. DATE OF REPAYMENT.—The Government of Bombay undertake to repay the loan at par on the 1st of November, 1935.
3. ISSUE PRICE.—The issue price will be Rs. 100 for every Rs. 100 of the loan applied for.
4. INTEREST.—Payable half yearly at the rate of six and one half per cent. per annum on the 1st May and 1st November at the Head Office or any Branch of the Bank of Bombay.

Advance interest from the date of purchase up to the 31st October, 1920, will be paid at the time of issue of the temporary receipt.

Interest on the loan will be paid throughout its currency free from income tax, the liability for which will be discharged by the Government of Bombay at the rate for the time being in force, but such interest will be taken into account in determining the rate at which the tax will be levied on other incomes and will be liable to super-tax.

5. DEPRECIATION FUND.—A sun equal to one per cent. of the aggregate amount of the loan will be set aside annually to form a fund to be used for the purchase of the loan at or below par and the cancellation thereof.
6. The loan will be issued in the form of Promissory Notes in denominations of Rs. 100, Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 1,00,000.
7. The loan can be purchased, on payment of the amount due and without formal application, at the Head Office or any Branch of the Bank of Bombay.
8. Payment may be made either in cash or by cheque. In the latter case the cheque should be made payable to the Bank of Bombay.
9. On payment of subscription to the loan a temporary receipt, in the accompanying form, (together with advance interest from the date of subscription to the 31st October 1920) will be issued to the applicant. Promissory Notes will be issued as soon as possible to, and in favour of, the last endorser of the temporary receipt on surrender of the same to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or at the Branch at which the subscription was paid. Due notice will be given in the daily papers when the Promissory Notes are ready for issue.
10. Brokerage at the rate of ¼% will be paid to recognised bankers and brokers on applications for the loan bearing their stamp.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council.
P. J. MEAD,
Secretary to Government.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT LOAN.

TEMPORARY RECEIPT.
(transferable by endorsement.)

No. .....
Bank of Bombay.
..... 1920.

Received from .....
the sum of .....
in payment of subscription to the above loan for a like amount.

Promissory Notes of the undernoted denominations will be issued to the said subscriber ..... or to his or their assign or assigns, or their order by endorsement or endorsements thereon, on surrender of this receipt to the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay (or if the subscription was paid at a Branch then to the said Branch) on or after a date to be notified hereafter in the daily papers.

For the Bank of Bombay,
DEPUTY SECRETARY AND TREASURER
AGENT.

..... of Rs. 100
..... ,, Rs. 500.
..... ,, Rs. 1,000
..... ,, Rs. 5,000
..... ,, Rs. 10,000
..... ,, Rs. 25,000
..... ,, Rs. 1,00,000

On reverse (at foot).

Received in lieu hereof the Promissory Note ..... specified on the reverse.

.....

4730

THE DAVID MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 120 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half year ended 30th June, 1920, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday the 21st August to Saturday the 4th September, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 16th August, 1920. 4252

NOTICE.

A PUBLIC AUCTION of the undermentioned ready wastes at Gold Mohur Mills, Dadar.

1 Lot of Cleaned Bonoda Waste about 50 candies and

1 Lot of Cleaned Roving Cuttings about 35 candies

Will be sold at the mills by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, at 9 o'clock (B. T.). 4681

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

SUGAR FACTORY, a going concern, MacNeil and Co.'s Ten Ton Sugar Plant, with Buildings, Godowns and residence quarters for the Staff, land Twenty Bighas (annual assessment Rs. 150 only) Arrangements would be made to give inspection to intending Purchasers. Apply AGENTS, Sugar Company, 80, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 4721

NOTICE

I shall not be responsible for any debts which may be incurred by Asthrick Minas.
MALCOLM MINAS,
20, Mount Road, Mazagaon.
4724

THE PANCHAL IRON & BRASS WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a person named SHRI DEVIK DESAI applied for 1 share in the abovenamed Company and paid the application money but he has forgotten to state his address. He is therefore hereby requested to inform us his address and send us the allotment call of Rs. 10 with 15 days from the date of this notice. If he fails to do so his share will be forfeited.

Rajpur, opposite Kankaria Station,
Ahmedabad, 3rd September, 1920.
B. N. PANCHAL BROS. & CO.,
Agents.
4722

WANTED

A few good influential CANVASSERS to introduce and push the sales of our book, "India's Services in the War" in all large towns and districts, liberal terms to the right men. Only those experienced in this line need apply to MANAGER, Newal Kishore Press, War Section, Lucknow. 4460

MOTOR LORRY AGENCY.

WE are offering the sole Agency for one the best lorries, ever offered to this market. Exceptional opportunity. Interviews by appointment. Apply Box No. 1063 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 7th September, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Canada Building, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors Report and audited statement of account up to 30th June 1920.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Directors may bring forward at the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
FOR THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.
PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1920.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st September, 1920 to 14th September 1920 both days inclusive. 4408

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai MANECKBAI, widow of Khimji Bhawan, late of Bombay, Halai Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sheikh Memon Street, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.

1. DAYABHAI KHIMJI of Bombay, Halai Lahana Hindu Inhabitant, Tobacco Merchant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....
2. ....Bai JAVERBAI, widow of Thacker Morarji Visram, of Bombay, Halaj Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay and...
3. NANALAL DULABHRAM also of Bombay Kaisth Hindu Inhabitant, Managing Clerk in the Office of Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhi & Co., residing at Kumbhar Tukda, outside the Fort of Bombay. Executors and Executrix named in the last Will and Testament of Maneckbai, widow of Khimji Bhawan deceased ..... Petitioners

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-eight day of August in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 28th day of August, 1920.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4723

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SADASHIV BHAOO SAMANT, of Arnala, Taluka Bassein, District Thana, has contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

(A) All that vacant piece or parcel of Government land or ground situate, lying and being at Arnala in the Sub Registration District of Agashi, District of Thana and assessed by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 718, Pot No. 1, admeasuring about 9 Acres and 17 Gunthas assessment Rs. 8 being a moiety of a piece of land admeasuring about 18 Acres and 34 Gunthas standing in the name of Janardan Chintaman Samant and bounded as follows that is say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 765, on or towards the West by Sea, on or towards the South by half the portion of land out of Survey No. 718 and on or towards the North by Survey No. 719.

and

(A) All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, situate, lying and being at Arnala in the Registration Sub District of Agashi District of Thana and assessed by the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 718 Pot No. 2 admeasuring about 9 Acres and 3 Gunthas assessment Rs. 10 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Survey No. 765; on or towards the West by Survey No. 833, on or towards the North by Survey No. 718 and on or towards the South by the boundary line of Vatari.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4705

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. GOPALDAS TRIKAMJI JIVANDAS has contracted to sell to our clients the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground being part of Survey No. 82 situate at Versova in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the Taluka of Salsette, District Thana, together with the messuage tenement or bungalow standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 34 Gunthas or thereabouts and known as "Darya Mahal" and bearing entry No. 207, Non-agricultural Survey No. 14, Survey No. 82 and bounded on or towards the North by the building site No. 15, on or towards the South by the building site No. 13, on or towards the West by the Sea Shore and on or towards the East by a Public Road.

Dated this 3rd day of September, 1920.
MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4716

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Show Rooms, in Dean Lane, Fort of Hummum Street (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumb-waiters, meat-safes, ice chest, rich glass, porcelain platedware, table cutlery, tapestry, upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, marble and plain top tables, teapoys, handsome cabinets, rich carpets, Hamilton's sweet toned cottage piano, Chubb's and Harichand's large size safes, D. C. current, electric ceiling fans, bedsteads, handsome almyrahs, clothes, and gown presses, Behimian glass electric gas chandeliers, bedroom chest of drawers, Lady's writing tables, crockery, glassware rich platedware, Brief size Remington typewriter copper and aluminum utensils, etc., etc.

The property of J. Nelon, Esq., and others. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

250 TONS BENGAL STEAM COAL.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of September, 1920, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), in the morning Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Ramji Bhanji and Co., at their coal jatha in Cotton Depot, Tank Bunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Keshavlal Brothers and Co.

250 tons Bengal Steam Coal.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th September, 1920.

MESSRS. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE.

Under the kind instructions received from the Chief Ordeance Officer Kirkee Arsenal, Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE, Government Auctioneers will hold a public auction at the Kirkee Arsenal, on FRIDAY, 10th September 1920 at 2 p.m. of the following Stores:—

A large quantity of brass old pig, Axes pick head, Felt old, leather old, shovels, old Gunny, old Canvas, Tin old Barrows wheel, Blankets old, Anvels of sorts, a large quantitiy of Tents I.P. parts outer and G.S. 160 lbs, and walls old Spades, Steel cast scrap iron wrought steel mild scarp, Bellows, Vices, Mamooties Pawlins of sorts, Corage Hemp, Enamel ware web old, Tape old cordage cotton Jhools, Rags old cloth, sheets, Baskets, ground sheets, Pipe hose old, Brass cooking pots, Doosootic, tanks, Wheels of sorts, Camp kettles, Drums, Bicycles' etc.

Conditions of Sale—Will be read over on the spot.

Messrs. MUSSAJEE JAFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1920. 4710

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
41, Esplanade Road.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, the 8th September, 1920 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. RICHARD and READYMONEY are instructed to sell by public Auction at 41, Esplanade Road next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors very valuable and handsome household furnitures such as the Drawing Rooms, Bed Rooms, and Office furnitures.

By the order of the concerned: One lot of Diamond amer, rubbies and pearls ornaments such as Rings, Bracelets, Bangles, Necklaces, Ladies' and Gentlemen's gold watches, 2,000 tolas of silver articles, silver cups and saucers, etc.

By the order of the party concerned:—One lot of Persian Carpets and Kashmir gullas.

Four iron single door safes.

Goods on view.

RICHARD & READYMONEY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th Sept., 1920.

AMUSEMENTS

Starting Next Friday
10th September
(THE AUSPICIOUS PATETI DAY).
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
have the pleasure to announce that
CECIL B. DEMILLE'S
GREAT PRODUCTION
"Male AND Female"

A Paramount-Artcraft Picture—A MILLION-DOLLAR PRODUCTION will be screened Next Friday at the

WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
"Male AND Female"
(9 PARTS—10,000 FEET.)

OPULENT scenes of a life of ease among the titled rich.
BARBARIC scenes of struggle with nature on a South Sea Isle.
SPLENDOR of gowns in the draw-rooms of ultra-fashionable sets.
COSTUMES of grass and skins in savage jungles of the tropics.
LADY MARY, in bath and boudoir, in her ancestral mansion in England.
LADY MARY, in rags, shrinking from prowling beasts on a stormswept coast.
BEAUTIFUL yachting scenes on a placid summer sea.

A Film of wonderful originality, grandeur, outspokenness and Thrilling Suspense.

The Great Spectacle that Bombay will be raving about.

A Select Grand Show!

WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
a brilliant picture of
CLEAR PHOTOGRAPHY
APPROPRIATE ACTING
SPLENDID SETTING
during The ASHTAMI Holidays
THEN YOU ARE LOOKING FOR
THE MAGNIFICENT INDIAN MASTERPIECE
Krishna Sudama
OR
TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION
produced by
KOHINOOR FILM COMPANY
(OF SRI PARVATI,)
SEE IT AT
the popular picture rendezvous
CINEMA MAJESTIC
THREE SPECIAL MATINEES
on Monday at 1-45, 3-30,
and 5-15 p.m.
Prize Matinees on Sat. & Sun.
at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Four Shows Daily: at 5-15,
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING at 9-30 p.m. MATINEE THURSDAY at 5-30 p.m.

The H. B. Waring Company

In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS.

To-Night at 9-30p.m. **"The Merchant of Venice"** To-Night at 9-30p.m

A Glorious Production. Superb Costumes.
Prices as usual. PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.
After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

THURSDAY NEXT, 9th SEPTEMBER at 5-30 p.m. SPECIAL MATINEE

" ROMEO AND JULIET "

ROYAL OPER HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

The Warwick Comedy Coy.

In H. V. Esmond's brilliant laughter-raiser

ELIZA COMES TO STAY.

Marjory Clark as "ELIZA" Jack Esmond as "SANDY"

WEDNESDAY 8th
Hubert Henry Davies' Latest Success
"CAPTAIN DREW ON LEAVE."
From the Savoy Theatre.

THURSDAY 9th
Oscar Wild's Satirical Masterpiece
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

FRIDAY 10th
H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE."
From Wyndham's Theatre.

SATURDAY 11th
That uproarious Farce
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY."
By H. V. Esmond.

MATINEE THURSDAY 9th
AT 5 P.M.
"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"
By H. V. Esmond.
You must see "ELIZA"—"You will love her."

SATURDAY 11th MATINEE
AT 5 P.M.
From St. James' Theatre
"UNCLE NED."
By Douglas Murray

SPECIAL MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY 15th & SATURDAY 18th
See Local announcement for further particulars.
Evening Prices of Admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1. Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & Co.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.
To-day, Wednesday and Friday at 6-30
THE DELIGHTFUL COMEDY IN 5 PARTS
"DENNY FROM IRELAND."
Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

The most Sumptuous, Comfortable, airy, Luxurious Premier Picture Palace, of Bombay, the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road.)

now under the Sole Management and Control of Messrs. K. D. and Brothers.

To-Night!

AND UPTO FRIDAY NEXT

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

present

"GIRL OF THE SEA"
"GIRL OF THE SEA"
"GIRL OF THE SEA"

(6 Reels—7000 feet)

produced under the personal supervision of

J. E. WILLIAMSON

operating under the patents of the Williamson Submarine Corporation.

"GIRL OF THE SEA"

A delightful, pleasing story of a beautiful Sea—Nymph who loved a Man! It is a Mighty, Melodious Photo drama, featuring the dainty Miss.

BETTY HILBURN

The excellent diving and swimming this beautiful young Star does in

"GIRL OF THE SEA"

are one of the most pleasing features of this Film. The undersea Photography is most marvellous and revealing, and makes the Film one of the most unique one ever produced.

Four Shows Daily: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Society's Favourite Rendezvous, the

Globe Cinema

(SANDHURST ROAD)

TO-NIGHT!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers

presents

"TWIN PAWNS"
"TWIN PAWNS"
"TWIN PAWNS"

(6 Reels—7,000 feet).

Adapted for the Screen from the world-famous Novel of Wilkie Collins.

"The Woman in White"

The story of a scoundrel who tried to gain his ends by using two twins as his paions, and the remarkably instructive way in which Nature at the last moment interfered to defeat his nefarious aims.

" TWIN PAWNS "

The astounding story of the deep stratagem of an unscrupulous man to pass off his own wife as his sister-in-law!

"TWIN PAWNS"

It is a melodious Photodrama of tense excitement, brimful of powerful human interest.

Show it positively to your family to-day—it will create a profound impression on their minds.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

Four Shows Daily: 5-30 7; 8-45; 10-30 p m (S.T.)

PLEASE NOTE—This Drama will be screened upto next Thursday only. The Programme this time will change on Friday next owing to the Pateti Holiday &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
ATTRACTIONS.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.

The most Stupendous. The Most Spectacular Production in the History of the Silent Stage.

"Cabiria"
"Cabiria"
"Cabiria"

will be shown in its entirety:

Eleven Reels.

See Mount Etna in Erruption. The Slave Market of Carthage. The Mighty Temple of Moloch. Hannibal crossing the Alps The Roman Legions and the Burning of the Camp of Sypax. Maciste the Negro Slave.

Please note change of time.

To-day at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
A MELODRAMATIC ROMANCE
" $ 30,000 "

THE GREAT FIGHT
JOHNNY BARHAM *Vs* TED LEWIS
AND
PATHE'S GAZETTE.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
The last Three Episodes of
" The Four Shadows "

PATHE'S REVIEW.
AND
" AROUND THE TOWN "

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
TO-NIGHT
Ruth Roland
The Serial Queen
IN
"The Adventures of Ruth"
A PATHE SERIAL
THIS WEEK
3rd and 4th Episodes
" THE BEWITCHING SPY "
" THE STOLEN PICTURE "

BABY MARY
SUN SHINE
IN
BABY MARY'S ROUND UP
A delightful Comedy in two Acts
Bring your Kids along
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Matinee Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sundays 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
"Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 on Bank Holidays."

Headache
Brain Fag
Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.
A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. Including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,
Juma Musjid, BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A depression has formed in the northern half of the Bay and will probably continue to develop, to-day, without much movement. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Konkan, Mysore and local in Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Deccan, Madras. Few falls also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, west of the United Provinces, Hyderabad.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein three inches: Akyab, Tezpur two; Silchar one and a half; Gulbarga a half; Negapatam, Cuddalore one; Salem, Cuddapaha three-quarters.

Forecast:—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 6th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Ambala. Humidity is in defect at Delhi and Rawalpindi. Day temperature is above normal in the east and north Punjab. Night temperature is in excess at Ambala and Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in slight defect at Agra and Jhansi. Day temperature is above the average throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Rajputana with the exception of Bikaner. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Kathiawar; Veraval reports 0.59 in. of rain, Rajkot 0.15 in. and Bhavnagar-Para 0.10 in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Indore. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat; night temperature is above the average at Dwarka.

The Central Provinces. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded except at Raipur where the sky is overcast. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average at most stations in the south.

Thhe Konkan. Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Konkan and local rain in the north; Bombay has had 0.11 in., Mormugao 0.65 in. and Karwar 1.31 in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—A few very light showers are reported. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the south Konkan and south Kathiawar, and local in the north Konkan, north Malabar and on the Coromandel coast. Day temperature remains high over the same area as yesterday but there has been some increase in humidity in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

Forecast.—Some extension of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat the north Bombay Deccan and the east of the Central Provinces.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 5TH SEPTEMBER, 1920.

A depression has formed in the northern half of the Bay and will probably continue to develop to-day without much movement. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, the Konkan and Mysore, and local in Assam, Bihar, the Bombay Deccan and Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces and Hyderabad.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein three inches; Akyab, Tezpur two; Silchar one and a half; Gulbarga a half; Cuddalore one; Salem three-quarters.

THE WARWICK COMEDY COY.

OPENING NIGHT.

For their opening piece the Warwick Comedy Company presented "Uncle Ned." It is a pity there were not fewer empty seats for the company deserves better support than was given them for their first performance. Judging by their exhibition on Saturday night they certainly merit it.

"Uncle Ned" is a comedy with a moral for those wrapt up in themselves. Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne as Sir Robert Graham and Mr. Norman Cannon as his younger brother—"Uncle Ned"—were in roles where they showed that in them Mr. Warwick has a pair who are masters of their craft. The latter in particular is very natural clear and crisp and with Mis Marjory Clark as Gipsy Graham came in for much a well deserved applause.

Miss Clark with her winsome ways gave a fine rendering of the flapper full of sauce and vitality and promises to become a pronounced favourite.

Miss Dorothy Badford as the elder Graham girl was inclined to be a trifle nervous. Mr. Frank Wheatley made an admirable butler but neither Mr. Jack Esmond or Mr. Tom Fenwick had parts which gave them an opportunitty to enable one to form an opinion of what they can do.

"DON" AT THE EXCELSIOR.

A great success on Saturday night was "Don." The cast was the strongest Mr. Waring could have put on for we had all his leading boys and girls all in giving hand.

Mr. Charles Quartermaine of course was "Don" the part he created in London and one in which he is perhaps afforded more scope than in any other to give us a real taste of his quality. Mr. Wordley Hulse was in great form. Miss Edith Smith as the ill-treated wife who invoked the sympathy of "Don" and brought about all the trouble had a part which one of her temperament would find difficult to make a success of but she was admirable as the weak uncared for wiman seeking solace in her friend.

Mr. Frank Vosper as the brutal husband gave a striking example of the dangerous being a man can be when robbed of a wife though his affections for her had cooled considerably from when he first married.

To-night: "The Merchant of Venice" will be produced.

LABOUR PROBLEMS IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 3.

In view of the attitude adopted by the Central Labour Board, the Madras Government have abandoned the proposal to appoint a Committee containing representatives of employers and organised labour to enquire into the problems affecting Labour throughout the Presidency. The Commissioner of Labour will report measures for obtaining informations on the points which were referred to the Committee.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. OUTPLAY PARSI GYM.

VISITORS FOLLOW ON.

The Hindu Gymkhana outplayed the Parsi Gymkhana in all the departments of the game in the interesting fixture between the two clubs, which came off on the former's ground at the Kennedy Sea Face on Sunday last. The home side, going in to uat first, put up a total of 171 and next disposed of their opponents for a meagre 91. The latter, being 80 runs behind on the first innings in a one-day match, had to follow on, and made 128 in their second attempt.

The Hindu Gymkhana put up a considerably larger total than their opponents', but it was by no means very creditable to a strong batting side like theirs on a wicket which played quite fast and true. The earlier batsmen gave them a very good start, the first two wickets realising over a century. But the subsequent batemen failed to maintain the position, offering very feeble resistance to the visitors' attack and being able to score only 66 for the last eight wickets. Majumdar, Dalvi and Pupala played fine cricket, contributing an aggregate of no less than 114 to their side's total of 171. Excepting these three none of the Hindu batsmen fared well. Majumdar, who has this season been a most consistent run-getter for the Gymkhana, made 44, the highest individual score on his side, by fine cricket and Dalvi, their skipper, and Pupala also displayed good form, scoring 35 each.

A BATTING FAILURE.

The Parsi Gymkhana were a fairly strong side and yet they failed in a way most disheartening to their supporters. Thanks to Sanjana who bowled with splendid effect they did well with the ball in disposing of a strong batting side like the Hindu Gymkhana on a batsman's wicket for 171, but when they went in to bat themselves they gave a very sorry exhibition of cricket. In less than an hour and a quarter they were disposed of for a poor 91. A few of them managed to enter into double figures, but none could withstand the Hindu attack for any length of time and the highest individual total scored on their side was only 16 contributed by Daruwala by dint of some desperate hitting. On following on, the visitors fared slightly better than in their first venture, making 128. It was principally due to Sanjana that their second effort realised something more than their first. Sanjana played a fine game scoring 36.

The only redeeming feature of the visitors' cricket yesterday was the fine bowling performance of Sanjana, who secured the very handsome analysis of 6 wickets for a little over an equal number of runs apiece. He varied his pace and flight with admirable judgment, and displayed good command over the ball, the Hindu batsmen finding it difficult to get him away. Daruwala also bowled well, but was comparatively expensive, his 4 wickets costing 18 runs each. On the Hindu Gymkhana side, M. H. C. Rana, who made a welcome reappearance in the field after a pretty long absence, achieved fine success, claiming 5 wickets at a cost of only 7 runs each. He was seen to be at the top of his form and sent down some well-nigh unplayable balls. Wagle assisted him considerably in bringing about the visitors' downfall in their first innings, taking 4 wickets for 14 runs apiece. In the visitors' second innings, Dalvi bowled with good effect, taking 4 wickets for an aggregate of 25 runs. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

S M Dalvi (capt), c Mehta, b Daruwala	35
B S Majumdar, c Mulla, b Sanjana	44
D L Pupala, c Kanga, b Sanjana	35
R A Wagle, b Sanjana	14
C H Rana, b Daruwala	7
D A Shete, b Sanjana	0
M G Shroff, b Daruwala	15
K S Bhagwat, l-b-w, b Daruwala	0
R V Kothare, not out	13
B R Kagal, b Sanjana	6
M H C Rana, b Sanjana	0
Extras	2
Total	171

PARSI GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

N P Pavri, c Pupala, b M Rana	9
A H Wadia, c Bhagwat, b Wagle	0
F Pavri, c Shroff, b Wagle	11
H F Mulla, c Shroff, b M Rana	10
Dr H D Kanga (capt), b M Rana	7
H J Khan, b Wagle	13
B S Sanjana, c Rana, b Wagle	15
H J Engineer, b M Rana	1
S H Mehta, b M Rana	9
S B Cooper, not out	16
P H Daruwala, run out	
Total	91

2nd Innings.

Dr H D Kanga (capt), c Pupala, b Wagle	7
H F Mulla, c Shete, b Wagle	3
S B Cooper, l-b-w, b Kagal	11
B S Sanjana, st Majumdar, b Dalvi	36
H J Khan, b Kagal	6
A H Wadia, c Majumdar, b Kothare	10
H J Engineer, l-b-w, b Dalvi	11
N P Pavri, b Dalvi	4
F Pavri, c Shete, b Dalvi	0
S H Mehta, b Kothare	13
P H Daruwala, not out	2
Extras	25
Total	128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Kanga	5	1	29	
Daruwala	17	2	72	
Engineer	9	1	98	
Sanjana	13	1	40	

Parsi Gymkhana—1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana (M. C. H.)	11	1	35	
Wagle	10	1	56	

Parsi Gymkhana—2nd Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana (M. H. C.)	3	1	8	0
Wagle	8	0	20	2
Kagal	8	1	30	2
Kothare	7	1	20	2
Dalvi	4	0	25	4

ISLAM GYM. BEAT SPENCER CUP XI.

FINE BOWLING BY MAHAMOOD.

A splendid bowling performance by S. Mahamood and a fine innings by A. Rahman were the principal factors in the victory which the Islam Gymkhana won over the Spencer Cup Eleven on Sunday. The scores:—

SPENCER CUP XI.

J Elchidana, b Mahamood	0
M R Reporter, c and b Mahamood	34
Kalapesi, c Kazi, b Mahamood	0
S Gandhi, c Rahman, b Mahamood	11
D K Kapadia (capt), c and b Mahamood	63
T Farakh, c Kazi, b Rahman	4
J Elavia, b Ahmed, b Rahman	0
P Nalaseth, not out	8
Ghista, b Mahamood	2
Banaji, c Faizee, b Mahamood	0
Kerawala, c Faizee, b Rahman	1
Extras	11
Total	134

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

K F Thanawala, b Elavia	0
C M Ali, c Elavia, b Kalapesi	16
A A Faizee, b Elavia	36
S G Rasool, l-b-w, b Kalapesi	2
V Ahmed, b Elavia	1
S Mahamood, c Kapadia, b Elavia	11
A G Kazi, c Banaji, b Ghista	37
P B Irrani (capt), b Elavia	6
F A Lotia, b Elavia	11
A Rahman, c Kapadia, b Kalapesi	45
S Shahabuddin, not out	8
Extras	13
Total	186

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Spencer Cup X Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mahamood	16	4	39	
Rahman	20	3	47	3
Ali	2	0	22	0
Kazi	2	0	15	0

Islam Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Elavia	23	8	55	5
Kalapesi	18	2	68	3
Ghista	9	2	50	

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Sept. 6.

Yorkshire beat M. C. C. at Scarborough by nine wickets.

South beat North at Hastings by 52 runs.

ENGLISH RACING.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept 6.

Manchester.—The following is the result of the Prince Edward Handicap:—

NANT COCH (Spear)	1
SPEARWORT (Donoghue)	2
WARWICK (Bullock)	3

Eight ran. Won by a head; two lengths between second and third.

Betting:—7/2 against Warwick; 7/1 Spearwort; 100/8 Nant Coch.

HEALTH SEEKERS!

If you are disappointed with Drugs and Medical Treatments.

HERE IS for you

THE WORLD'S
Greatest Drugless Remedy
for All Diseses

J. B. L. Cascade.

Thousands have derived Everlasting beenefit and regained, their once lost HEALTH.

Price for Complete Box
Rs. 51-0-0.
Send for its free Booklet:

Sole Agent for India—

B. P. Madon—SANTA CRUZ—

PLEASE NOTE:

The "J. B. L. Cascade" has been duly registered in British India, and as such, only obtainable in India from my depot.

Health Culture Depot.
22, Carnac Road—Dhobi Talao.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep constantly on hand. Often in two hours—but on the first days of any irregularity of the system a couple more may be administered. The wrapper gives full directions, hence they are "Ladies' Friend." Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout INDIA.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calender Clip complete As 8. Spare Calendar As. 4.
Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V.P. on 7 days approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY. (19) Chandni Chowk, DELHI.
DIRECTIONS.
We expect you to show us the consideration of placing the advertisement in any given spots and not to shift it from there for as long as you can help it. We have not mentioned it in the conditions but we appreciate it very much.

SPORTING NEWS

CRICKET AT POONA.

POONA GYM. v. B. B. & C. I. RY. VISITORS' EASY WIN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 6.

This annual two days' fixture was played on the Gymkhana ground on Sunday, and as the events turned out a second day's play was unnecessary as the visitors proved victorious by an innings and 23 runs.

THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

(1st Innings.)

Mr. Navle lbw, b Tarrant	8
Mr. Pardeshi lbw b Tarrant,	11
Mr. Stanley (run out)	0
Mr Swami b Tarrant	14
Mr. Telang b Higgins	0
Mr Date c Rait Kerr b Pearson	43
Mr. Warden c Rait Kerr b Pearson	12
Mr. V. Date c and b Mckenzie	26
Mr. Antia c Cahill b McKenzie	9
Capt. Graty b Tarrant	4
Mr. Baloo (not out)	2
Extras	16
Total	145

POONA GYMKHANA

(1st Innings).

Capt. Rait Kerr c Pardeshi b Warden	12
Capt. Brett, c Date b Baloo	13
Mr. Carr c Date b Warden	0
Mr Tarrant b Baloo	4
Maj. Mckenzie b Baloo	9
Capt. Pearson b Baloo	0
Mr. Roberts b Warden	1
Capt. Nethersole c Warden b Baloo	4
Mr. Parkes b Warden	2
Mr Cahill b Warden	2
Mr Higgins (not out)	1
Extras	6
Total	52

POONA GYMKHANA.

(2nd Innings.)

Capt. Pearson, b Warden	10
Capt. Brett, b Baloo	7
Mr. Cave b Warden	0
Mr. Tarrant b Baloo	0
Mr. Parkes b Baloo	5
Mr. Roberts (not out)	13
Capt. Pearson, m Warden	10
Mr Higgins b Warden	8
Mr Cahill c Telang b Baloo	0
Capt Nethersole b Warden	0
Extras	4
Total	70

C. P. CRICKET TOURNAMENT.

HINDUS' TALL SCORING : PARSIS FOLLOW ON.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 3.

In the Central Provinces Quadrangula Cricket Tournament, play in the match between the Hindus and Parsis was continued to-day. The Hindus' first innings was finished off after about an hour, the total reaching 447. Bhide scored 76 and Joshi 69.

The Parsis began badly, but when a rot seemed likely to set in, Driver came to the rescue and, with Irani, quickly carried the score from 19 to 72. After Irani left, Driver continued to bat confidently and in the end compiled a magnificent innings of 145, which included seventeen fours. The remaining Parsi batsmen gave little trouble, and the innings closed for only 214. Naganna for the Hindus bowled well, capturing four wickets for 44 runs.

The Parsis followed on 233 runs behind. Dastur and Kapadia opening their second innings. At the close the score in the second innings was 25 for no wickets.

QUEEN'S CLUB ATHLETIC CONTESTS.

TIE BETWEEN U. S. AND BRITISH EMPIRE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Queen's Club ground, West Kensington was packed with spectators this afternoon to witness the great athletic tussle between the British Empire and American champions, mostly those who took part in the Olympic Games, including prize winners. The programme which included five relay races consisted of ten events and the match resulted in a tie of five events all. The following were the results: —

Half Mile Relay Race.—Won by the British Empire by six yards in one minute and 29 and three fifths seconds.

Two Miles Relay Race.—Won by the British Empire by thirty-five yards in 7 minutes 53 and one-fifth seconds.

120 Yards Hurdles.—Won by the Canadian, Earl Thompson (British Empire) in 14 and four-fifths seconds, which is the record on grass.

400 Yards Relay Race.—Won by America by twelve yards in 39 seconds.

One Mile Relay Race.—Won by the British Empire by six yards in three minutes 19 and two-fifths seconds.

High Jump.—Howard Baker (British Empire) 6 feet 3½ inches 1; Landon (America) 6 feet 2½ inches 2.

Two Miles Team Race.—America won by seven points to fourteen.

Broad Jump.—Americans Hamilton and Marchant tied at 22 feet.

440 Yards Hurdles.—Smart (America) 1; Watt (America), 2. Won by a foot.

Time.—56 and one-fifth seconds.

Four Miles Relay Race.—America won by seventy yards in 18 mins 8 and four-fifths seconds.

POONA RACES.

FIRST MEETING : 3RD DAY.

HANDICAPS.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA Sept. 6.

THE GANESHKHIND PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs

Poignant 9/4, Quarryman 8/13, Verge 8/7, Pandion 8/6, Cresset 8/4; Camberley 8/4, Charcoal 8/0, Waynflete 7/11, Resilence 7/9, Black Kite 7/9, Country Lad 7/8, Black Walnut 7/8, Polyorama 7/4.

THE BURNETT PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Red Quill 9/4, Treddle 9/0; Misri Lal 8/13, Silver Saint 8/7, Antic 8/6, Christmas Holiday 8/4, Dori 8/3, Baby Blake 8/1, Cyanite 8/0, Archer 7/13; Gipsy's Advice 7/6, Refus 7/5, Veiled Certainty 7/4 Plaxtol 7/2, Firpo 7/1, Claim A 7/1, Matchlock 7/0, Roi Grison 6/11.

THE LAMINGTON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

We Two 9/10; Liberty 8/12, Aleli 8/10, Miss Rollestone 8/8(Baby Blake 8/8, Bucko 8/6, Tagamore 8/4, Necessity 8/4, Belle Syne 8/3, Billy Bawn 8/3, Trestan 8/2, Little Trout 8/2, Cyanite 8/1, Mist 7/13, Viola 7/12, Mimi, Murmansk andArcher 7-7, Footman 7-5 Fire Finch 7-5 Chountres 7/1 Jahnnie H 7/0, Lady Cleopatra 6/13, Roi Grison 6/12.

THE SEISTAN PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Zuheir 9/0, Mechanic 8/9, Chieftain 8/5 Tiger 8/4, Shahzada 8/4; Karikata 8/4, Paladin 8/2, Golshan 8/1; Gold King 8/1, Black Ivory 8/0, Benares 8/0, Dunbar 7/12; Investor 7/9; Excelsior 7/6, Balloon 7/6; Asfoor 7/4; Nawabzada 7/2; Domineer 7/2; Dandelion 7/2, Tankard 7/2; Anxious 7/1 Nassau 6/13.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Division I. Distance 6 furlongs.

Moldavia 9/8, Renette 9/2; Balira 8/11; Genvievi 8/7, Lucky Queen 8/6; St. Agnes Eve 8/4, Isbury Rose 8/3, Nerissa 8/1; Binfield Grove 7/13, Batten 7/12; Aqua Marina 7/10; Royal Jewel 7/10; Cork Glass 7/9; Sibell de Langton 7/8; Mynden Chief 7/8, Mexician Eagle 7/6; White Poppy 7/5; Smoke Wreath 7/3; Whit Monday 7/3;

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. II.

Polycasta 9/6 Oregon Pine 9/0; Gentle Saxon 8/7 Buckbean 8/7; Eager To 8/5, King's Head 8/4; Quite Dark 8/1; Miss Goodenough 8/0; Sandra 7/11; Mossley 7/10; South Star 7/10; May Lass 7/9; Another Night 7/9; Miss Glad Eyes 7/7 Larry Qiun 7/6; Peach Melba 7/6, Princess Ila 7/4; Tasty 7/4.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. Div. II.) Distance

Belle Vovageuse II 9/6, Glass Rock 8/11; Mirabelle 8/8; Maiden Palm 8/6; Pine Box 8/4; Fine Trout 8/4, Gaurelle 8/0; Cerago 7/13; Tourney 7/12; Flying Dar 7/11; Traveable 7/9; Limehouse Lights 7/8; Silk and Scarlet 7/8; Discussion 7/8; White Simon 7/6; Lady Changeful; Forrard Away 7/4; Quanta 7/1; Elphene 6/13.

Forfeits for the above races are due if not struck out by 8 a.m of 7th September.

FOURTH DAY; SATURDAY 11TH SEPT.

HANDICAPS.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance R C. and Distance

Collingwood 9/12; Cessation 9/0: Anaiza 8/13; Dictate 8/12; Kayid 8/12; Dartmoor 8/8; Mentor 8/7; Durban 8/6; Mandil 8/5; Ferry Boat 8/0; Union Jack 7/13; Hakum 7/12; Tipperary 7/12; Rose Hil 7/9; Winning Post 7/7; Karikata 7/4; Golshan 7/2; Gold King 7/1; Domineer 6/8.

Forfeits for the above race due if not struck out by 12 noon on Friday the 10th September 1920

LATE SIR S. B. BROACHA.

PARSI COMMUNITY'S TRIBUTE

A public meeting of the Parsi community was held on Sunday evening at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall to record the sense of grief at the death of Sir Shapurji B. Broacha Sir Cowasji Jehangir was voted to the chair.

In opening the proceedings, Sir Cowasji said that they had assembled that evening in honour of a good, benevolent and enterprising gentleman, who had made his name by his virtues not in their own community only, but in all the communities not only in Bombay but also outside Bombay. Some persons were born with silver spoons in their mouths, but Sir Shapurji was born of poor parents. The city of Broach which was once counted as one of the principal cities in India had now unfortunately lost its prestige, but that in a measure kept up by Sir Shapurji by his charities. Those persons were fortunate who were self-made and Sir Shapurji was one of them. Having lost his father in his childhood, he came to Bombay under trying conditions. After having made a good fortune he but a helping hand to those who were in poor conditions.

It was said of those who made their fortune that they looked with contempt on their poor relatives and friends and spent their time in luxury; but with Sir Shapurji the case was quite different. His charities were not communal but cosmopolitan. Besides his public charities which amounted to several lakhs of rupees, his private charities amounted to Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 thousand per mensem. His left hand did not known what his right hand did. When anybody went to him he at once gave without speaking a word. He spent his whole life in the old fashioned locality of Khetwady, and always acted according to the proverb "charity begins at home."

"AN IRREPARABLE LOSS."

Continuing, the Chairman said that he had come in contact with Sir Shapurji in business transactions and from that he (the Chairman) was able to say that Sir Shapurji's ability helped them much. He was also a great financier, and their community was proud and will remain proud of having produced a man like Sir Shapurji. His loss will be irreparable to their community. They had, therefore, met that evening to record their deep sense of loss at the death of such a philanthrophic man.

Speaking about the hall in which they had met that evening, Sir Cowasji said formerly they held their meetings in Allbless Baug and fire-temples, but when he gave monies to build that hall he made arrangement with the Government that preference should be given to the Parsis even if it was a Sunday.

THE RESOLUTION.

The following resolutions were then carried unanimously:—"That at the death of Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha which occurred on the 23rd June, 1920 deep regret is felt in Bombay City and throughout the country and also among the Parsi and other communities. Having lost his father in childhood and having grown up under the care of his dear widowed mother and having felt the sting of poverty Sir Shapurji had made his name as a great financiar and as the father of the mill industry of Bombay. By simplicity and modesty he made a name in all the communities and was honoured and loved by all. He had also given dult to all Parsi charitable institutions. This meeting, therefore, records its deep sense of loss created by the death of such a famous Zoronastrian.

"That this meeting requests its chairman to send a copy of the above resolution to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat Funds to put it on record and also requests the president to send a copy to Lady Shapurji and also to the deceased's son Mr. Dadabhoy and family."

A vote of thanks to the chair to the trustees and to Government for having allowed them to use the hall was passed, and the meeting terminated.

CEYLON WORKERS' FEDERATION.

DISSATISFIED WITH REFORMS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

The Ceylon Workers' Federation met at the Tower Hall, Sir Ponnahbalam Arunachalam presiding. In the course of his interesting address the President announced that steps were being taken to secure representation for Ceylon at the next International Labour Conference, which will be held in Geneva.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Federation:—

"The Ceylon Workers' Federation protests strongly against the reforms announced in the House of Commons as inadequate retrograde and wholly ignoring the claims of the mass of workers, who are now suffering under harsh labour laws and conditions and adopts and confirms the action taken by the Committee."

"That this Federation deplores the fact that the demand of the people of Ceylon for a Royal Commission of inquiry into the riots of 1915, and administration of Martial Law has not been granted and that the grievous wrong then commited still remain unredressed."

"That this Federation authorises the Committee to take steps to form Provident Fund for workmen."

BATTICALOA ASSOCIATION ADOPTS NON-COOPERATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

The Batticaloa Association, dissatisfied with the Reform Scheme, has adopted resolutions urging practice of Passive Resistance and Non-Co-operation.

SALARIES OF MUNICIPAL TEACHERS

(BY A SOCIAL SERVANT.)

Education being the panacea for almost all Social evils it must be conceded that to starve those who impart it, by paying them low salaries is suicidal. The grievances of the Bombay Municipal teachers are very old. It is true that their salaries were increased in 1919, but the increase was felt to be quite insufficient on account of the war prices of the time.

It was hoped that the cessation of war would bring back the easy old times but this hope has been turned into total disappointment since the longed for victory for the allies has been secured. Owing to the high prices which prevail in the market even after the completion of the war the teachers have begun to agitate for adequate remuneration. Being convinced that the good old times won't recur again the Government has revised the scale of salaries of its servants but the Schools Committee of the Bombay Corporation does not seem to be awake to the needs of the hard pressed teachers and hence its offer of an inadequate increase of their salaries.

The Municipal teachers can be classified under four heads in order to determine their work.

(1) Those who have passed the vernacular final examination. (2) Those who have passed the first year examination of the training college. (3) Those who have passed the second year examination of the traininig college (4) And those who have passed the third year examination of the training college.

The third year trained teacher is held to be superior to a mere matriculate of the Bombay Uuiversity who has to pass the second year examination in order to attain the position held by the former. This shows that the third year trained teacher is as good as an undergraduate of any of our Universities and in fixing the salaries of our teachers this fact must always be borne in mind. Those who are opposed to a substantial increase in the salaries of the teachers put forward the plea of insufficiency of funds to meet their demands. This is of course a lame excuse put forward as a last resource by those who in has'e are trying to catch at a straw. But as the Corporation is empowered to spend one-tenth of its income on education this shield of financial inability is not strong enough to protect them even against the onslaught of the starving teachers. The Bombay Corporation is going to introduce free and compulsory primary education in Bombay within the next decade but this step can never be taken without incurring heavy additional expenditure. If the Corporation thinks that it is in a position to under-take this heavy burden it cannot consistently ignore the claims of its employees on the flimsy pretext of want of funds. It has been pointed out that the Bombay Corporation has the power to spend one-tenth of its income on education. The Government has also granted nine hundred thousand rupees to the Corporation for educational purposes. Taking these facts into consideration it cannot be understood why the Schools Committee is so hard on the poor teachers.

In these days of high prices the minimum wage for teachers ought to be not less than fifty rupees excluding of course the rent allowance. If enquiries about the market rates of the necessaries of life are honestly made it will be obvious to every humane enquirer that it is hardly possible to maintain the smallest possible family on anything below Rs. 50 per month. The rents of houses in Bombay are at present so high that it is but meet to grant special allowance to persons belinging to the middle and lower classes in order to enable them to lead a decent life.

Taking Rs. 50 per month as the minimum wage the scale of salaries of Municipal teachers can easily be fixed according to their qualifications. Rs. 50, Rs. 60, Rs. 70, and Rs. 80 should be the starting salaries of teachers who have passed the vernacular final, the first year, the second year, and the third year examinations respectively and their salaries ought to be doubled after twenty years of service.

I request the city fathers of "The Urbs Prima in India" to grant these demands of the teachers, freeing them thereby from the necessity of supplementing their inadequate wages by [illegible] devotion to their [illegible] this in view [illegible] ment comes [illegible]

RESTORATION OF WEST-MINSTER ABBEY.

FUND STARTED BY GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has received the following letter dated 31st July 1920 from the Dean of Westminster:—

"I have no doubt that the effort to establish a restoration fund for Westminster Abbey has already attracted your attention. Despite the many claims on the benevolence of our people caused by the war, the fact that their Majesties the King and Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught not only gave their instant support to the fund, but sent their individual donations to it, supplies proof, if proof were required that the needs of the Abbey will receive national recognition. Through Your Excellency, I hope to reach an outlying part of the Empire. I write to-day to ask you, whether it would be possible to open a branch of the fund at Government House and thus give us the powerful assistance which your name and influence can alone confer. We, who have been bound up with the fortunes of the Abbey during the great war can testify to the almost unique place it fills in the hearts of our fellow citizens from overseas. We have seen within its walls, those of our gallant soldiers whom the chances of the campaign brought to London. The Abbey has a daily and unending stream of worshippers drawn from the millions at home, whose dearest hopes and most grievous sorrows alike are bound up with the far distant lands which the war affected.

NEED FOR CONTRIBUTIONS.

"We feel, therefore, that the Abbey's present grave plight will evoke prompt response throughout the empire and I am sure that by far the best means to give effect to this helpful impulse in your domain will be in the establishment of a fund under Your Excellency's auspices. For your information. I enclose herewith copies of my own printed appeal and of the special illusrated supplement published by the "Times" when the appeal was launched. From these two sources Your Excellency will be able to measure the extent of the danger to which the Abbey is almost hourly subjected, unless means are taken to restore it. Need I tell you how much we depend on your readiness to cooperate in the great task we have undertaken. We have raised already the sum of £80,000 and I do believe that God willing our rulers and our people will see to it that the actually necessary amount of a quarter of a million sterling shall be forthcoming before the end of the year."

Any sums sent on behalf of the fund to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal will be thankfully acknowledged and remitted to the Dean of Westminster.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

SAPPHIRES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

(From Our Corresponden.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 6.

The Melbourne correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" reports a great sapphire discovery in New South Wales. He states dealers in precious stones in Ceylon and particularly in sapphires will be interested in the remarkable story, which has just been reported. It appears that a prospecter, who claims to have had long experience, states that within 40 miles of the important New South Wales' town of Goulburn, he has discovered a veritable Sinbads valley the only difference being that sapphires and not diamonds cover its floors. The valley, he says, is located on Government reserve. It is pebbly and barren, but the pebbles are sapphires of varying sizes, and he estimates that thousands of pounds worth can be picked up for slooning. He also claims to have specimens. He arrived here from Sydney, to-day.

Small-pox has broken out in Colombo.

MUSLIM UNIVERSITY BILL.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

The following are the extracts from letter addressed to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Hon. the Education Member by Hakim Mahommad Ajmal Khan Sahib as Presidenz of the Consultation Meeting of the Muslim University Association, held on the 29th August 1920, at Aligarh, to consider the Muslim University Bill, now before the Select Committee of the Imperial Council:—

"There was a general impression among the members of the Association at the meeting that the Hon. Mr. Mahommad Ali, Honorary Secretary, M.A.O., College was going to be the first Vice-Chancellor. It was strongly felt by the representatives of our community present at the meeting that this appointment by the Government of India (in case it is under contemplation) would produce a feeling of uneasiness in the community. Mr. Mahommad Ali's record as the Honorary Secretary of the College has not been satisfactory. Besides, he has not had much experience of educational matters nor has he given sufficient proof of his capacity to handle such [illegible] Aligarh. There was a general [illegible] meeting that the community [illegible] tremely disappointed if he [illegible] the first Vice-Chancellor [illegible] University.

"In asking me to [illegible] the members present [illegible] their general desire [illegible] this in view [illegible] ment comes [illegible]

MR. EMANUEL AGAIN!

DHARWAR COLLECTOR'S ANTICS.

The following is an extract from the last issue of the "Maharatta":—

Now comes the "crowning performance" of our hero. Mr. P. S. Katti, Principal of the K. E. Society's newly started college, sought an interview with the Collector to discuss certain points regarding a piece of Government land required for the college building. In reply to his note Mr. Emanuel has sent the following reply:—

DHARWAR,
6-8-1920.

Dear Mr. Katti,

I am always to be seen in ordinary office hours. But I am not in the least likely to give you land for your college. Government land is growing scarce and needs to be kept for public purposes. I also hear that your college was actually closed on account of the death of the notorious criminal Tilak. I wonder you can ask for any kind of favour after that.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) A. E. L. EMANUEL.

P. S. Katti, Esq.

To

Is not the above letter a monument of autocratic evil spirit working in the heart of a bureaucratic officer? Mr. Emanuel wants to reserve Government land for "public purposes" other than those of colleges and the like institutions! Hurrah! Does he mean to keep all Government land in the vicinity of Dharwar for the creation of prison houses to make provision for a number of "criminals" of the type of Lokamanya that are sure to crop up by the mischievous activities of officials like himself? Is it a favour that Government grants a piece of Indian land to Indian institutions? Surely Mr. Emanuel is not an officer worth being the head of a district during these days of the so much trumpeted "New Era." There is nothing wrong in asking Government to immediately send him home to get some treatment at the hands of some brain experts and to stay in the cool climates of the Scottish highlands permanently. He has made an abhorrent exhibition of his wild heart and given sufficient proofs of his stupid and reactionary policy. During the course of his speech when presiding at a recent D. E. mission ceremony he has vomitted his conviction that India is not fit for Representative Government. Is it, therefore, safe that such a man with preposessions and prejudicies should be at the helm of the District during the next elections? Dharwar must, therefore, incessantly ask Government to free it from the hold of this tyrannical bureaucrat at once and go on agitating till the object is gained.

BURMA RICE.

EXPORTABLE SURPLUS RAISED BY 50,000 TONS.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 6.

Exportable surplus of rice has been raised by 50,000 tons, to one million nine hundred thousand tons. Although the supplies of paddy are falling off, the prices have recently fallen, and ready rice prices have also fallen. The issue of licenses to Bombay means improving the market shortly. The price for the new crop is Rs. 415/417/80, an advance of Rs. 20 over the beginning of August figure. Total exports to the middle of August are 1,101.747 tons, a decrease of 190,000 tons, as compared with the same period of 1919.

LUCKNOW'S PROTEST AGAINST RATONA SLAUGHTER-HOUSE

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 6.

At a public meeting, with the Hon. Pandit Jagat Narain, in the chair, resolutions were passed protesting against the erection of a slaughter-house at Ratona in the C. P. on the grounds that it would wound Hindus' feelings, and also urging that the export of milch cattle from India should be stopped. The speakers referred to the steps taken by the Moslem League to forbid killing and said the proposed slaughter-house would ultimately mean the scarcity of cattle as well as of milk and ghee.

"SIR BANERJEA?"

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Banerjea is not attending the Special Congress [illegible] The "Times of India" is so pleased at [illegible] that it has conferred a Knighthood [illegible] N. Banerjea as is evident from [illegible] that he is addressed as "Sir [illegible] Banerjea" in the introd[illegible] of refusal to La[illegible] Lajpa[illegible] hed in your local co[illegible] is instant. It [illegible] live very much [illegible] a fiction.—Regretting [illegible] trouble.—Yours,

[illegible] SHARMA.

COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. [illegible]

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Ordinary Genl Meeting of the Wadia Woollen Mills Ltd, Canada Bldg., Hornby Road, 4 p. m.

Ordinary General Meeting of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Nawsari Bldgs Hornby Road, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m.

Bombay University Senate S.r C Jehangir's Hall 5-45 p.m.

Meeting of the general committee of the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund Corporation Hall, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Meeting of the Cotton Trade, at the hall of the Bombay Cotton Exchange Buildings, Colaba 4-15 p.m.

Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	16.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9.00	21.20

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	18. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.30
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7 20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

FIRE AT KALBADEVI ROAD

In a corrugated iron shed belonging to Mr. Mulraj Khanau at Kalbadevi Road a fire broke out on Saturday night, there were several shops in it who prepared Sugar loaves. The fire originated in the shop of Khetu Pemaji whose servant had gone to the loft with a naked lamp and he slipped and fell on some baskets which caught fire. The flames then spread to the adjoining shops. The fire brigade people succeeded in putting out the fire in about half-an-hour. The total damage is estimated about Rs. 25,000. A stationery godown which was in the shed was insured but the other shops were not insured.

FIRE AT BYCULLA.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning about two o'clock on the ground floor of a building at Byculla. The building was let to different people, and the fire was soon put out. The total damage is put down at Rs. 14,000.

JANMA ASHTAMI.

A GREAT HINDU FESTIVAL.

Krishna is worshipped by all sects of Hindus not as a mere "Avatara" but as God himself who appeared in human shape on this mortal earth in the Dwapara Yuga to get rid of Kansa the hateful tyrant who was a trouble and a menace to the saints and the innocents. On Krishnashtami, the eighth day of the waning moon in the dark fortnight, of Shravana, just at the hour of midnight, Krishna was born at the precise moment of the moon's entrance into the asterism of Rohani. Krishnashtami is observed as a solemn celebration by Hindus of all sects and creeds, it being one of those few festivals observed all over India, in every district and province of this little continent. This sacred birthday is observed by a fast, meaning an abstention from food and drink during the 24 hours or it consists of a person taking fruit and milk only once during the course of the day without touching any sort of cooked food.

The mode of celebrating the festival consists of worshipping the image of Krishna as a baby,—a baby because they say that it is the boyhood of Krishna that constitutes a fit object of contemplation and worship for the devout soul,—heaped up with garlands of sweet smelling flowers. Ceremonies customary at the birth of a Hindu infant are gone through with the accompaniment of singing and music. The hour of this celebration is midnight, the precise hour when this charioteer of Arjuna in the battle of Kurukshetra, and the preacher of the Bhavagad-Gita took his birth in mortal form. Krishna as a boy was fond of milk and other sweets of the like and generally sweets prepared from milk in as much variety as possible are offered in rich profusion to the people assembled.

On the next day of the birth of Krishna "gavalis" celebrate the event of his coming with great rejoicings as he was reared up among them in the house of Nanda, the cowherd king, his foster-father.

DAIMLER
MOTOR CARRIAGES
The Engine that performs
Continuously and silently
IN A CLASS, BY ITSELF
ABOVE ALL OTHERS
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, Septmber 7, 1910.

INDIAN PRINCES AND POLITICS

Hitherto the Indian Princes have preserved an attitude of neutrality regarding Indian politics. This position being an anomalous one, they have not been anxious to participate in Indian politics. Their one ambition was non-intervention in their affairs and Government also, for reasons of their own, did not desire that there should be close association of Indian Princes with Indian politics. But of late an increasing tendency has been observed on the part of the Indian Princes to interfere in Indian politics and air the second-hand views of the bureaucracy. Nothing would be more welcome than the participation of Princes in the political life of the country, if they have the courage, independence and freedom to take a bold line of their own. India would not resent such participation and though the States desire to keep their territories as sacred ground, not to be defiled by Indian politics, though some of them declare an intellectual blockade and though some again even prevent British Indian students from enjoying educational facilities in their dominions, British India does not want to follow any hostile policy. The recent agitation in British India to enfranchise subjects of India States long resident in British India, th[illegible] they do possess naturalisation [illegible], is proof of the [illegible] not to make any dis[illegible]n British India and St[illegible]interests of both are[illegible] the Princes h[illegible] this simple fac[illegible]e fully and[illegible] question [illegible] free? D[illegible] is poss[illegible] Ind[illegible]

vention of Indian Princes so long and hereafter also we shall be able to steer our way, without their assistance. From His Exalted Highness down to the petty Kathiawad chieftain, Indian Princes have very little freedom. Of what use and of what value would be the declarations of such Princes when a breath of the Residents and Political officers can make and unmake them? To the Princes themselves such a position must be galling in the extreme and the list of their own grievances is not a small one. The bureaucracy has removed certain of their fetters of late but whether the Princes deal with the agents of the local Government or with those of the Imperial Government direct and whether they get a few seats in the Council of Princes individually or by groups, it is clear that years will be required for them to grow out of their tutelage unless they are wise in their day and strengthen their position by allowing their own "subjects" to govern themselves. The Indian Princes cannot afford to take any independent view contrary to that held by the bureaucracy. And we need not go far to prove it. Are Khilafat and non-cooperation the only two questions in Indian politics? What have the Princes to say about the Punjab? What have they dared to say? Nothing; only the Maharajah of Alwar says that British justice has been vindicated in the case of the Punjab! Our Princes are eloquent only so far as their views coincide exactly with those of the bureaucracy. Otherwise they are either silent or when they speak, they place themselves definitely on the side of the bureaucracy. Out of the eight hundred and odd Princes in India, should not there be one Prince to stand forth boldly and condemn the dark horrors of the Punjab? Are they to emerge from their seclusion only to echo the voice of the bureaucracy? It will be unnatural to suppose that Indian Princes do not feel the same way as the Indian people do. Perhaps they feel it more poignantly. But they have neither the courage nor the freedom to give expression to their innermost thoughts on Indian subjects and when they appear before the public, they generally echo the views of the bureaucracy.

Whether the Nizam, Scindia and Chhatrapati have been put up or whether they have appeared of their own accord on the bureaucratic platform is immaterial, though in the latter case, it would be more inexcusable. All that we can say is that their views can not be taken as being independent and that they will have no influence whatsoever in moulding Indian public opinion. With all their faults, the Indian Princes still retain some respect, as relics of ancient glory. But as autocratic rulers, protected by an alien bureaucracy, they have survived their usefulness. It is time they realised that in these days benevolent autocracy is as dead as Queen Anne and that what power they possess is derived from the people. It is only on the latter, therefore, that they must mainly rely for their strength. If they do not wish to forfeit what respect the Indian people have for them they had better abstain from questionable interference in Indian politics, till they better their own position and acquire complete freedom of thought and expression. They have their duties awaiting them in their own territories. The "subjects" of very many States are waiting for even the grant of elementary political rights. The Indian Princes have to purge themselves of their autocratic spirit and fortify themselves by sharing their Government with their people. Now they stand alone and their autocracy is their greatest weakness; for it invites the interference of political officers. Their position will be considerably strengthened by the introduction of constitutional reforms on a large and liberal scale in their States and they need not then be perpetually afraid of the "agitator." When they learn to be free and independent, they will be welcomed in the field of Indian politics. Meanwhile, it is for the people of the States to be up and doing.

Notes of the Day.

Russia and Poland.

[illegible]tic declaration of Germany on [illegible]tion should help to clear up [illegible]ere were two ideas set [illegible]ns of war. One was [illegible] collaborate with the [illegible]e Treaty of Ver- [illegible]Germany should [illegible]make war upon [illegible]er interests [illegible]er, has re- [illegible]d have [illegible]nce- [illegible]ly

Europe. The impression sought to be created that there was a secret understanding between Germany and Russia was also dispelled by the Foreign Minister of Germany. With Poland also Germany had no secret dealings. The attitude of Poland towards peace is still ill-defined and the prospects of peace are not very bright, in spite of the optimism of the Polish Foreign Minister. Poland still seems to retain very fondly all its Imperialistic aims and its anxiety to absorb as much of the neighbouring countries it can, has resulted again in a rupture with Lithuania. Under one pretext or another, it has invaded Lithuanian territory again and as if it had already not enough of war on its hands, it has provoked another wanton war. The real party to blame are the Allies who first gave a free hand to Poland in furtherance of their political aims. France will not intervene in the interests of peace. Britain can, but she does not. The days of agony of Europe do not seem to be over.

Ill-informed Criticism.

Our morning contemporary wants to comfort Mahomedans with the idea that after all Turkey possesses Constantinople and a country still larger than Spain. It is still a question whether Turkey or Britain really possesses Constantinople. How much of Turkey has been taken away and what is left to her? Who have benefited themselves from the spoliation? The "Times of India" talks airily of the Arab States that are to be set up, but, as Lala Lajpat Rai made it clear and as is clear to the meanest intelligence, their independence is not worth a day's purchase. The journal further suggests that Turks have accepted the treaty and asks: Are Indian Moslems more Turkish than Turkey? Is our contemporary really so dense or does it only pretend ignorance? Have the Turks accepted the treaty? It is true that the Turkish Government in occupied Constantinople have been forced to sign at the point of the bayonet. The treaty has never been negotiated; it has been dictated. It is in flagrant violation of the definite pledges given by Britain. It was never left to the choice of the Turkish people to accept the treaty or not. Where lies the sense of parading the fact of Turkish acceptance, in these circumstances?

Clouding the Issue.

Our contemporary's knowledge is no better regarding the Punjab question. It is surprising that the "Times of India" should betray such palpable ignorance even after the masterly exposition by the Congress President. It still argues that Satyagraha was responsible and that substantial justice has been done in the case of the Punjab. With these ideas, our contemporary proceeds to lecture to Indians about cooperation and to show them the way to their salvation. The Congress President has made it clear on what terms cooperation is possible and what India wants. What is the reply of the "Times of India" to the questions raised by Lala Lajpat Rai? It avoids the issue and tries to cloud it by dubbing non-cooperation as revolutionary. As Lala Lajpat Rai said, the less an attempt is made to frighten people with mere words the better. Non-cooperation is perfectly constitutional and the nation cannot be frightened away from it by accusing it of being revolutionary. The better mind of the country, Lala Lajpat Rai said, is opposed to any kind of violence, whether of language or deed in bringing the struggle to a satisfactory close. We are doing our level best to achieve our end sincerely and honestly by peaceful means and with the sincerest desire to keep our connection with the British people on a basis of mutual friendship and reciprocal interest. But there are those who do not want the struggle to continue along these lines, who conceive it to be in their interest to prolong the period of transition by all methods open to them and who do not want to give the Reform scheme fair opportunity. They want to gain their ends by condemning constitutional and peaceful struggle as being revolutionary and it is in such cases that nobody need be afraid of the clearly malicious and obviously false charges.

The Issue Clearly Put.

Lala Lajpat Rai spoke in no vague terms. He put the issue clearly before the nation The British connection is cherished and the ideal of partnership accepted, but if partnership means and includes the permanence of racial or alien domination in any shape, form or degree, then this country does not accept the ideal. He pressed for Dominion Home Rule, in the fullest sense of the term with no qualifications. A long probationership was out of question. We are determined, at no distant date, the President said, to be entirely free in our country in the same sense as South Africans are free in South Africa, Canadians in Canada and the British in Britain. In view of the great change in the political situation, there is a call for the modification of the Congress creed. The All-India Home Rule League has already made a change in its constitution and the Congress also may be expected to follow suit. It is better both for Britain and India to be clear and definite. The ideal laid down by the President has been accepted by Government; the only question is about the period required for the transition. On this point Government and the people cannot agree. The rapid changes effected in the fortunes of other countries in the world and the really desirable change adopted by the British Government in their attitude towards "subject" races have not been without a corresponding influence on our public affairs. It is not possible for the nation to submit any longer to progress by stages under the careful guidance, direction and control of the bureaucracy. It is well for Government to note carefully the changing political ideals of the country betimes.

No Humdrum Politics.

There is a desirable change in the political methods of the country also. Our politics, as the President said, are no longer of the old humdrum kind. The country has passed beyond the stage of resolutions, prayers and memorials, humble submissions and respectful demands. The nation has become stronger and more vigorous and it does not hesitate to adopt compelling action of a peaceful kind to back up its demand. Government will court failure, if they hope to satisfy a country, bent upon having self-determination, with miserable doles. What is wanted is a clear reversal of the old policy of racial domination and a frank recognition of the inalienable right of the country to rule itself.

Parliament and Use of Indian troops.

"India" writes:—

It is difficult to imagine anything more immoral than this use of Indian troops to crush the independence of peoples "struggling to be free" in Mesopotamia, Asia Minor, and Egypt. Indians did not spend their blood and treasure in the war to enslave others; they fought to win freedom for the oppressed. And they fought, on pledges the breaking of which they are now called upon to support by fighting again. Apart from the immorality of it, the legality of it is open to question. Indian troops cannot be employed out of India except under a resolution of Parliament. Has Parliament passed a resolution sanctioning the *present* use of Indian troops in Mesopotamia, Palestine, Turkey or Egypt?

However that may be, we would ask the Labour Party whether their whole duty is done when they have stopped the possibility of a war with Russia. Are they not called upon to act to stop the wars actually in progress, every one of which is a wanton defiance of every principle for which Labour stands and is being fought solely and simply in the interests of capitalistic aggression.

"Kufah on Fire."

"Muslim Outlook" wrote in mail week:—

"The burning of Kufah, which is reported in the papers this week, and the fighting that is going on there provides another instance of how the British redeem their solemn pledges. Our readers will remember that it was so early as November 2, 1914, that the Viceroy of India gave to the Mussulmans of India a solemn assurance in the name of His Majesty's Government and in the name of its Allies that "the Holy Places of Arabia, including the *Holy Shrines of Mesopotamia* and the port of Jeddah, will be immune from attack or molestation by the British Naval and Military Forces." One wonders if Kufah has ceased to be a "Holy Shrine of Mesopotamia" or its burning and occupation does not amount to "attack or molestation by His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces." Perhaps the great Governor of Bengal, Lord Ronaldshay, might solve the riddle, for did he not, probably out of his profound belief in the constitutional doctrine, "The King is dead, Long live the King," recently stand up and solemnly contradict the news of the arrest of Shaik-ul-Islam by the British, mischievously spread by the British Press and the British news agencies, and assure his audience that the Sheikh-ul-Islam was still in office and freely issuing fatwas to the faithful? It would be interesting to know how those who represent the present movement against the unjust Turkish Treaty in India as a purely Sunni concern explain the burning of Kufah."

The "Morning Post" of August 6 reported that the fire at Kufah was on that day extinguished.

Cocoanut Day Tragedy.

The Coroner's inquest in regard to the Cocoanut Day tragedy is over and the jury has returned the verdict that the deaths of Ganesh Atmaram and others were caused by their having been knocked down, trampled upon and crushed by a crowd of people who were apparently beyond control. It is likely to convey the impression that the crowd suddenly lost its head and that for the tragedy, nobody is responsible. Were police arrangements satisfactory? Should not the City Police have taken possession of the Railway bridge and the level crossings? Why were crowds allowed to go from both sides of the bridge up and down? If the officers of the City Police concerned had forgotten that they had the power to take charge of the level crossings, had they also lost their common-sense? When the station-master told Mr. Home that he would close the gates, why were no steps taken to keep them open? Why were not orders obtained beforehand from the Traffic Manager? If there were no lighting arrangements, special lighting arrangements ought to have been made. Really no permission was necessary; even if the City Police had contravened the rules and kept the gates open, in spite of the station-master, nobody would have blamed them. At least when the gates were closed, why was not a strong posse of constables stationed and the crowd from the Kennedy Sea Face prevented altogether from coming on the bridge? The bridge should have been kept open only for those who used it for going to the Kennedy Sea Face. The City Police cannot be acquitted of all blame in the matter. Ganesh Atmaram and six others were trampled to death; surely it is no credit to the City Police. A Railway bridge is not foreign territory and a station-master is not the final authority when imminent questions of public safety are concerned. A strict inquiry into the matter is called for and Government should hold it early.

The Forest College.

We do not agree with the view given expression to by the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Godbole at the meeting of the Legislative Council the other day, that there was no need of an independent Forest College and that at best a class or two might have been attached to the Poona Agricultural College. The Bombay Presidency has been waiting long for its Forest College and to cut it down to a training class would be false economy. The College will for the present train only Rangers. We trust Government will make early arrangements to give the highest education possible in Forestry in the College and that the latter will not degenerate only in to a Departmental School. Adequate arrangements should be made also for proper training in forest industries. The method of selection of students is not satisfactory. The Principal of the Forest College should have an effective if not final voice in selecting the students. The College should not also be confined only to men in the Department. Such students as may desire to study Forestry independantly of the Department should be allowed do so. We welcome the establishment of the College; in fact we have long pressed for it.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

APPEAL TO PARSIS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The recent appeal made by the Chairman of the Gokhale Education Society for funds, to sustain its existence in the present crisis due to the High Court's ejectment decree will, I hope, meet with a spontaneous response from all creeds and communities. The work done by the Society, founded to commemorate the name of our great patriot and the worthiest son of India, during such a small period of two years, richly deserves public appreciation and support. I learn that the Society has already secured a plot of land on lease near the Y. M. C. A. Girgaum Back Road and that a beginning is made towards the collection of a building fund. The society has to vacate the Kashi Baug where the New English School is conducted, by the end of February, 1912. There is no suitable building in that locality where it can remove. Thus the existence of the school is totally dependent on public support which alone will enable the workers to raise the required funds. With the advent of the Parsi New Year, it is hoped that its expectations will meet substantial encouragement. The New Year's Day is generally among Indian communities the season of charity and generosity. The Parsi community has always extended its helping hand to all the public movements and educational institutions in the country and has never restricted their charity on any communal basis as is evidenced by the large and munificent funds distributed by Messrs. Wadia, Sir Shapurji and others who have made their names immortal. It will, therefore, not be a cry in the wilderness for a stranger like me to evoke the aid of the leading commercial community in the cause of education, and request all the philanthropic and generous Parsi ladies and gentlemen to contribute their mite on their new years day to an educational institution like the Gokhale E. Society and perpetuate the memory of late Hon. Mr. Gokhale.—Yours, etc.,

GADGIL.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Major R. Glyn, M.C., M.P., arrived at Simla on the 4th and is staying at the Viceregal Lodge as guest of the Viceroy and Lady Chelmsford.

H. E. the Governor of Bengal left Calcutta on the evening of 4th September for Simla. He will leave Simla and go straight to Darjeeling. The Chief Secretary will accompany him.

Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All-Saints Church Kirkee on Sunday morning.

THE PUNJAB PRUSSIANS.

CONGRESS DEMANDS PUNISHMENT.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE IN CABINET.

(By our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

To-day, at eleven the formal business of the Special Congress session begins, but the greatest apprehension is held here that the disagreement of news which the commencement of the Congress week witnesses will not turn into a better understanding, as the deliberations, informal and strictly private between a few leaders, as also the more formal though equally private ones in the Subjects Committee proceed and continue far into the night. The subjects committee which began its sittings yesterday (Sunday), at eleven, continued, with only a short interval for tea, its rather heated deliberations until 8 p.m., when, as the report goes, the President adjourned it to p.m., to-day. If the President had not been rigorous in his economy of time the special Sessionof the Congress would have, for the first two hours of its commencement of the formal business, been busy in lamenting the loss of the Lokamanya. The President, however, with his American aptitude for getting over business as rapidly and effectively as possible, put the resolution from the chair in a few well-chosen words, which touched the hearts of his hearers and whole assemblage with tear-filled eyes stood up and reverently paid, its last respects to the deceased. The resolution refers to the stainless purity of his life, his deep devotion to the welfare of his people and his arduous endeavours in the fight for national autonomy. The choice of this phraseology has given special satisfaction to the Maharattas, the people to whom the Lokamanya belonged, by birth and speech, although all India claimed him as their own.

PUNJAB RESOLUTION.

After lamenting the death of Dr. Ohedar.—Mahendra Nath Ohdedar of the U P. who as the resolution said, was a true patriot, and a distinguished servant of the country, and a courageous champion of the cause of the people,—the Congress burned its attention to the Punjab atrocities. The number of Punjab delegates at the present session exceeds a thousand, and conversations in the then leaders all of whom have suffered the ignominy of an unjust and cruel imprisonment, convince one that the wounds have gone deep. It will take years and the creation of a spirit of Christian and Gandhilike forgiveness to forget the past. If what one hears is all true the lower class Tchinovitks in the Punjab are still as had as before, and the Punjab delegate, to th Congress is in a frame of mind to follow programme of Non-Cooperation even more radical than Mr. Gandhi's; but the Punjab leaders, that is the leaders of th Punjab Political movement, who sit in th Punjab section of the All-India Congress Committee are not, and an unkind criti here has not failed to point out that in the Congress there is a division between th class and mass. The Punjab Resolution which was passed to-day by 1 p.m., amids tumultuous cheering is more like a despatch than a resolution, but it does state with a telling force what the people of India think of the Hunter Committee Report and of th conduct of the Government of India in it review of that Report, and the Minority Report. It expresses its deep and bitter disappointment at the drift tone, and tendency of the Majority Report, and charges the Government of India with the attempt to hush up the whole affair and to throw a veil over the misdeeds of the officials concerned, so much so that the Congress thinks that this dispels all illusions about the fairness of British justice.

MR. BAPTISTA'S SPEECH.

The speech of the day on the Punjab atrocities question was undoubtedly the one delivered by Mr. Baptista. The President had made a point of asking only speakers coming from other provinces than that of the Punjab to support the resolution, and Sir Asutosh Chowdhuri from Bengal was given the signal honour of moving this resolution. Mr. Baptista, who followed, raised the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm. He was cheered and cheered for his description of the Punjab situation. Here was a province, he said, which had contributed greatly to enable England to win the war. After the victory the people naturally expected the repeal of coercive Acts, but as a reward for the fidelity during war one more coercive Act was added to the catalogue. The people, therefore, organised to protest against it. The movement was conducted by men pledged to the doctrine of non-violence and to self-suffering without retaliation. Under the guidance of their leaders two hartals were successfully held. No stone was flung, no head broken, no peace broken. As a reward for keeping the peace the leaders were deported. This was not a case of truth for truth, not a case of bullets for brickbats. It was a case of bullets for the bread of peace. Thus began the slaughter of the innocents. The blood of the innocents cries to heaven for vengeance, but the blood of the innocents also appeals to man for justice. What did the officials do? During the disturbances, they requested the leaders to repair to the Badshahi Moshue to pacify the people. They responded, they cooperated. As a result, they were prosecuted and incarcerated. The place was entrusted to the tender mercies of the Military. As I read, said Mr. Baptista, about the humiliation to which the people were subjected, I felt that the lions of the Punjab had become lambs under British rule. The chastity of women was outraged and the honour of men outraged. The president here intervened and asked Mr. Bantista to use the word "modesty" for "chastity". "The President is technically right", rejoined the speaker. "I find no difference between chastity and modesty being inserted in the light of the facts on record." The sentiment was greeted with vociferous applause. In his opinion the perpetrators of the Jallianwala Bagh crime were worse than the Prussians. The latter were angels in comparison with these devils. The House of Lords said that theirs was only an error of judgment. This was the judgment of men that of God will be depart from me, yes ye cowards to the everlasting fire prepared for devils like ye. Ladies and gentlemen, the only thing for you is to demand "Swaraj". That is the only remedy. Swaraj for India was the golden temple of our political creed. The passionate intensity of Mr. Baptista's words appealed to the audience. His biblical quotations were much appreciated.

LEADERS IN NATIONAL DRESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Most of the Bengali leaders today appeared in National dress. There is a distinct tendency in modern Bengal which is responsible for sending more than four thousand delegates to this Congress to discard the external trammels of Western civilisation, to glory in Indian culture and conform to Indian orthodox dress. Mr. Gandhi is the visible, agile symbol of this movement for Indian self-assertion and the devotion of the masses to him is amazing and there is always a pathetic touch about it. The mere rise from his seat of that frail figure is sure to quell feuds and passions and to impart a sense of decorum and seriousness to an assembly which at times gets astonishingly turbulent.

THE PUNJAB.

MONDAY'S RESOLUTIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The special session of the Indian National Congress resumed its sittings to-day at 11 a.m. The attendance of both delegates and visitors was as large as on the opening day. As usual the singing of a patriotic song preceded the commencement of the proceedings of the Congress. As the Subjects Committee on Sunday afternoon could not come to any definite decision as regards the form in which they would accept the Non-Coperation movement of Mr. Gandhi, that resolution did not come up before the Congress. For Monday there were practically only two resolutions, both on the Punjab affairs, one relating to the enquiry and findings arrived at by the Congress Sub-Committee and the other referring to the British cabinet's action regarding the same. The first resolution was moved by Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri and took nearly two hours, no fewer than seven speakers including Mr. Baptista and two ladies taking part in the discussion. Three of the speeches were in English and the rest were either in Hindi or Urdu. One noticeable feature of the discussion was the singing of a song specially composed for the occasion, with reference to the Punjab affairs and which elicited continuous and prolonged cheering from the vast audience.

On the second resolution Mr. Jitendralal Banerjee who moved it in a forcible speech introduced Mr. Montegu's name and made an incidental reference to Rabindranath Tagore's action in promoting a memorial for Mr. Montagu's appointment as Viceroy and criticised it, when he was again and again interrupted by a certain section of the audience. The speaker pacified the audience by saying that he had no objection to any particular person as such as to him as Viceroy. He was opposed to all Viceroys, until they had secured the power of appointing and dismissing them. A reference by Mr. Banerjee to Mr. Montagu's nationality was taken exception to by the President and the speaker had to bow to the decision of the chair.

The proceedings were marred to a certain extent by the conduct of some of the Bhatia and Bengali volunteers. In the earlier part of the day there was a disturbance between the Bhatia and Bengali volunteers which, however, subsided after a few minutes. Later on towards the close of the session the disturbance broke out afresh and there was a free fight between both the parties of volunteers. Both sides used "lathies" freely and some of the combatants were rather badly hurt. The noise created by the fighters outside the pandal was so great that the speaker then addressing the meeting could not be heard and had to stop.

PRESIDENT'S HINDI SPEECH.

Before the proceedings commenced the President spoke a few words in Hindi explaining his English address for the benefit of those who did not understand English. He referred to the Punjab atrocities and the Khilafat question. He said the question before them was very serious and they would not get redress by mere asking. They will have to make sacrifices. They must sacrifice all their private interest for the elevation of India. Unless they were prepared to make sacrifices they did not deserve it. Unless they were able to annihilate themselves for the cause of freedom they could not hope to attain freedom. This was a time for change. They were not afraid of change. No man deserved to have what good he desired who was afraid of changes. They must prepare themselves for a change, but the change was so great that in order to withstand it they must work in unity.

MRS. NAIDU AND MR. MAHOMED ALI'S MESSAGES.

Pandit Gokaranath Misra, Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, read a number of telegrams. Among these was one from Mrs. Sarojini Naidu which said:—"May India face her supreme crisis with united and undaunted strength and courage and prevail against the joint betrayal of Islam and the Punjab. Tilak's loss both irreparable and incalculable."

Another which was from Messrs. Mohamed Ali, Suliman Nadwi and Abul Kasim, members of the Khilafat deputation on the eve of their return to India, ran:—"Beg submit no effort in cause of peace reconciliation spared but persuasion and protest alike failed to obtain redemption Allied pledges and alter determination dismember Khilafat Empire reduce Khilafat mere mockery violate Holy land and tighten grip on all approaches to India. Our fate is now entirely in our own hands. Inform your Council we are confident you will vindicate Indian manhood by self-reliance and prove to the world India is firmly resolved, to determine her future and in endeavouring to achieve her own freedom will not be party to enslavement of her neighbours. God grant you guidance and wisdom."

Telegrams had also been received from Mr. Bhagwant of Colombo, Dr. Mehta, Mr. Covindji Viraji of Bombay, Mr. Chantilal of Karachi, Mr. Tikkar of Kudauran and a letter from Mr. Kuddus Badsha Saheb of Madras, all expressing their inability to attend the special sessions of the Congress.

LATE MR. TILAK AND DR. OHDEDAR.

The President next put from the chair two condolence resolutions, one expressing grief at the death of Mr. Tilak and the other at the death of Dr. Ohdedar, which were carried all present standing.

THE PUNJAB.

Sir Ashutosh Chaudhuri (Bengal) next moved the resolution on Punjab affairs.

"(a) That the thanks of this Congress be conveyed to the members of the Punjab Enquiry Sub-Committee and the Commissioners appointed by them for the great industry and judicial care with which they have collected the evidence and written their report which have been supported not only by the evidence recorded by them, but also by the evidence given before the Hunter Committee, and the Congress expresses its concurrence with the finding of the fact arrived at by the said Commissioners. (b) This Congress expresses its deep and bitter disappointment at the drift, tone, and tendency of the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee inasmuch as (1) the Report submitted by the Majority of the Hunter Committee is tainted by bias and race prejudice, based on insufficient consideration of evidence and characterised by too obvious a desire to slur over the proved and manifest iniquities of the Government officials concerned of the Punjab Government and the Government of India; (2) The said report is unacceptable and unreliable, as it is based upon the evidence which is incomplete, one-sided and biased by self-interest; (3) The findings arrived at the Majority Report are not justified even upon the evidence actually on record, and, in any case, their recommendations fall far short of the minimum legitimate requirements of the case. (c) That with reference to the Government of India's review of the two reports of the Hunter Committee, the Congress records it's deliberate opinion (1) that the said review accepts the findings of the Majority without sifting or discrimination; (2) that it pays scant and inadequate consideration to the agreements and findings of the Minority Report, although such agreements and findings are amply borne out by the evidence on record; (3) that the whole drift and tendency of the said review is not to arrive at a just and impartial finding on facts, but to hush up the whole affair and to throw a veil upon the misdeeds of the officials concerned; (4) that action proposed to be taken in the review with reference to the conduct of guilty officers is grossly and utterly inadequate to the gravity of the state of things disclosed, and has dispelled all illusions about the fairness of the British Justice.

SIR A. CHOWDHURI.

Sir Ashutosh Chowdhuri said that he would like to propose one small amendment in clause (a) of the resolution. The first was that in the first line before the word "Thanks" the word "Grateful" be added. He referred to the report of the Punjab Enquiry Sub-Committee who, he said, had endeavoured to hold the scales evenly. It was the decision of the Congress that that Committee had held the scales justly. Justice and decision based upon Justice without power was inefficient. They were in that unfortunate position. There were the findings which were accepted as just, but the decision arrived at by them was inefficient because they had not got the power to make those findings effective. Power without justice was inorganic constitution tyranny, while in inorganic constitution it was anarchy. They had the just decision of the Congress Committee and there were no means of giving effect to it. They had not the power, but they had the right to say that power without justice was tyranny. The Committee in their report said "We cannot too strongly condemn the action of the mob." They did not sympathise with the mob and they themselves said that they could not too strongly condemn what the mob did. A great English lawyer, Lord Mansfield, once said that the last end which could happen to any human being never came oo soon if he failed to support justice and liberty. He, the speaker, would like to paraphrase that a little and change one or two words and make it read as that the last end that could happen to any constitution could not come too soon if it failed to support the law and liberty of the country for which it was intended. What did they think they were going to do with regard to this matter. How did it help them with regard to their life. It taught them that they might be true in all their thoughts and have self-command. Those were the two things which made a nation. There would be no hesitation in saying that those things had helped them to true thought and had helped them to salvation. God had given them the gift of manhood but there was one clue to success and

(Continued on next page.)

LORD MAYOR OF CORK

"AVOWED REBEL" TREATED LENIENTLY!

MR. BONAR LAW'S REPLY.

RELEASE WOULD "BREAK WHOLE MACHINERY OF LAW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Sept 6.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to the Labour Party's appeal for the release of the Lord Mayor of Cork, points out that Mayor MacSweeney was one of the leaders of the Irish Republican Army which declared itself to be at war with the forces of the Crown, and, according to his own written word in one of the seditious documents in his possession, for which he was convicted, he and his followers were determined to pursue their ends, asking for no mercy and making no compromise. He was arrested while actively conducting the affairs of rebel organisation under cover of th Mayoral Court. Had he been taken at his word and dealt with as an avowed rebel according to the universal practice civilised nations, he would in view of th circumstances attending his capture, have been liable immediately to have been shot. Instead, he was tried by a legally constituted tribunal, sentenced to a moderate term of imprisonment, and given immediately all privileges of a political prisoner. From th moment of arrest, he sought to defeat the ends of justice and reduce the forces of the Crown to impotence by refusing food, no doubt, in the belief that this course would lead to a speedy release.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY.

It is the clear duty of Government not only to take every step possible to suppress disorder in Ireland, but also to protect those brave men who are carrying on their duties as servants of the Crown in daily peril of their lives. To release prisoners, who, like the Lord Mayor, have been guilty of complicity in the movement, which uses, as one of its main instruments, assassination and outrage, would be nothing short of a betrayal of those loyal officers on whose devotion to duty, the fabric of social order in Ireland rests. Since the arrest of the Lord Mayor, fifteen officers have been brutally and treacherously done to death, without even a chance of defending themselves. Surely the sympathy which has been given in such a full measure to the Lord Mayor, whose condition has been brought about by his own deliberate act, is due rather to the bereaved widows and families of the murdered Irish policemen.

RESPONSIBILITY—NOT GOVERNMENT'S.

Government fully realises how large part sentiment plays in all human affairs and, if it were possible they would gladly have taken the attitude of the English King who said of his opponent:—"He is determined to make himself a martyr, and I am equally determined to prevent it." Greatly as the Government sympathises with those who desire to see peace and order restored in Ireland, they cannot take a course which as the Prime Minister said, would inevitably lead to a complete breakdown of the whole machinery of law and government. The policy of Government has been made clear from the outset, and if the Lord Mayor dies in prison, the responsibility will rest in some degree, upon those, who, by repeated appeals, encouraged the belief that Government would prove insincere in their determination, and the hope that notwithstanding all declarations to the contrary, his misguided action would lead eventually to release.

Th condition of Mr. MacSweney, thi evening, remains unchanged.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

"CANNOT INTERFERE WITH COURSE OF JUSTICE AND LAW."

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 6.

Lucerne.—Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the request of Mayor Hylan of New York for release of the Lord Mayor of Cork states politely, but firmly, that he cannot interfere with the course of justice and law.

NEW SINN FEIN RUSE,

ARMS AND EQUIPMENT TAKEN FROM POLICE-BARRACKS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 6.

An official report from Dublin announces a new Sinn Fein ruse. Sinn Feiners, wearing military uniforms, appeared at police barracks in Beleek, Fermanagh, entered the building un opposed, whipped out revolvers and overawed the garrison which they locked up in an outhouse. Others meanwhile locked the doors of a church where the remainder of the garrison were attending Mass. The raiders subsequently drove off in automobiles, with all arms and equipment.

REPRESENTATIVE OF IRISH REPUBLIC.

ORDERED TO LEAVE PARIS BY FRENCH GOVT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Sept. 6.

Paris.—The Havas Agency says:—Accord

MINERS' STRIKE.

MR. SMILLIE INTERVIEWED.

PROSPECTS OF STTLEMENT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 10-15 a.m., Sept. 6.

The "Sunday Times" publishes an account of an interview with Mr. Smillie, the miners' leader in which he expresses willingness to accept mediation by an impartial board on the principle that the wages granted shall be commensurate with the real increase in the cost of living and that the reduction in the cost of living shall be brought about preferably by a diminution in the price of coal. Sir Robert Horne welcomed Mr. Smillie's statement and hoped it would lead to a settlement.

PRINCIPLE OF MEDIATION

SIR R. HORNE'S INTERVIEW.

(Received 8, 9.15 p.m.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 6-30 p.m., Sept 6.

With regard to Mr. Smillie's declration accepting the principle of mediation, Sir Robert Horne in the course of an interview said that Government would gladly let the Industrial Court decide concerning the miners' demand for increased wages, and the Court, if the miners desired it, could include representatives of employers and also of miners. Sir R. Horne expressed the opinion that the Miners' Federation objected to the Industrial Court, but he pointed out that nearly all other great Trade Unions in the country had resorted to this, and the Court, during recent times, had proved of great efficacy. Sir R. Horne added that Mr. Smillie's statement appeared to offer a loophole for the ultimate settlement, even failing a reference to the Industrial Court. Finally, he emphasised that the supreme necessity, at present, was the production of coal and the increased production would justify reconsideration of the whole wages question.

MINERS' DEMANDS ANALYSED

SIR R. HORNE GIVES DETAILS.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

In an interview with the "Observer" Sir R. Horne gave illuminating details regarding the mining crisis. He pointed out that the miners' demands based merely on suppositions as to profits the realisation of which was made less likely by every disturbance. Moreover, if the demands were granted there would be no guarantee against future disturbances. The Miners' wages already amounted to seventy three per cent. of the price of coal while the owners' profits were only seven per cent. The most striking fact was that whereas the miners' wages at present represented over twenty-four shillings on the production of a ton of coal, their wages in 1913, were just under seven shillings.

SUGGESTION FOR ORGANISED SHORT-TIME.

TO MEET POSSIBILITY OF COAL-STRIKE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 6.

In view of the possibility of coal strike, the General Purposes Committee of Master Cotton Spinners' Federation met in Manchester, today, when it was suggested that organised short time should be adopted. It is thought that the Cotton Industry Emergency Committee of Federation will consider the situation on September 7th.

ELECTRICAL TRADES LOCKOUT.

COURT OF ENQUIRY TO BE HELD.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept

With regard to the Electrical Trades out, the Minister of Labour issued a st this evening to the effect that as resu gotiations, which have continued s tember 3rd, have failed to end the has decided in view of the public a desirability of furnishing the publi impartial statement on the question, under the Industrial Courts Act o Court of Inquiry to investigate the circumstances of the dispute. Th has suggested to both the parties t the report of the Court of Inquir be resumed by the strikers suspended by the employ

ing to "Le Tempe" has deemed it adv Duffy, Irish Deputy Paris of the Irish Re The British Governm of this decision whic to their views.

SITUATION IN

STORY OF RESIS ARAB

RAILWAY CUT IN

(Reuter's T

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A communique issue says:—An armoured tra refugees have been held Istabulat, fifty miles n as the railway had be Strong resistance wa the insurgents who were ground and slight cas A repair train with t instabulat to extricate aeroplanes are cooper tored Kifri encounte The town of Samarra surgents who had in to have retired.

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LEBANON,

PROCLAMATION

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MENAC E

MR. BALFOUR

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THE BRI

GERMAN

T CONFERENCE

RATION ACCEPTED.

RT TO HIJRAT

Kitchlew wires from Calcutta
mber 6:—
Khilafat Conference was held
mber in the Congress pandal
ates from all parts of India
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rominent Hindu leaders also
ukhind Maulana Mahboodul-
come to Calcutta owing to ill-
na Abdul Majid presided in-
The Conference met in the
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and Muslims alike took con
he Conference and the Con-
almost full in both sittings.
on began with the recitation
an. An Urdu poem recited by
h affected the audience very

speech of Maulana Abdul
able. He explained in the
expressive words the im-
stitution of Khilafat and
binding on Indian Mus-
cumstances. He said Gov-
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Government. In the mat-
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Subjects Committee to
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OLUTIONS.

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Abdul Ghafoor, Secretary
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olution Maulvi Abdul
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Maulana Shaukat Ali
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Chowdhury moved the

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PAT RAI.

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excitement for the consequences of which Government alone will be responsible.

This Conference expresses its sorrow at the helpless condition to which the Khilafat-ul-Mussalman is reduced and forced to accept the unjust decision of the Allies and until the original status is restored, Indian Mussalmans will not sit at rest and will regard it as an eternal happiness to make every sacrifice for the maintenance of the integrity of the Khilafat.

This Conference expresses gratitude to the Amir of Afghanistan for the Islamic brotherhood with which he has received and treated Indian Muhajirins and trusts that all possible facilities will also be given in future to Indian Muhajirin by the Afghan Government.

This Conference considers Hndu-Muslim Unity absolutely essential for future betterment of India and expresses its satisfaction that through the Grace of God this unity is getting further strength day by day.

RS. 30,00,000 WANTED.

This Conference appeals to all Mussalmans of India to collect as soon as possible a sum of at least Rs. 30,00,000 for the successful working of the Khilafat movement.

This Conference requests the Provincial Committees to organise volunteer corps to maintain order and peace, collect funds and help in the Non-Cooperation movement.

This Conference resolves that a deputation should visit all prominent *Sijjadah Nashins* and spiritual heads of shrines to invite their attention to those religious obligations which are binding on them regarding Khilafat.

This Conference expresses its deep sympathy with those people of the North Western Frontier Province and Sind, who have fallen victim to unjust official agression in the Khilafat movement and trusts that they will set an instructing example to their brethren by steadfastly enduring all hardship in the cause of Islam. This conference further declares that the North Western Frontier and Sind Governments have resorted to unjust and oppressive methods for repressing the Khilafat and Hijrat movements, thus deliberately inviting disturbance and disorders for which they will be solely responsible.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EGYPT.

This Conference offers its heartfelt congratulations to their Muslim brethren of Egypt who have secured national independence by constant agitation and sacrifice and trust that they will continue their useful efforts till the spiritual and temporal status of Khilafat is restored in accordance with the laws of Shariat.

Maulana Abulkalam Azad made a brief but impressive speech urging upon the audience to translate all the resolutions into action and to trust in God for success

The Conference then terminated with prayers and shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar."

MODERATES' NON-COOPERATION.

The "Daily News" of Calcutta writes:—

It is said the Moderates are against non-co-operation. If that is really so, they have hardly done their duty properly by their country at a crisis like this. They have been hearing of non-cooperation for some time now but until yesterday, they practically sat quiet with folded hands and preferred to be mere passive lookers-on. What they ought to have done was to have started an anti-non-co-operation campaign and addressed the country from a hundred platforms. They did not do that. They were simply content with recording now and then spasmodic protests against the movement through their organs in the press and to-day, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea under the shadow of Viceregal patronage issues manifesto after manifesto denouncing the movement. It is too late. If he had been in earnest, he ought not to have so long sat on the fence and spoken out under Simla inspiration. Like a veteran, he ought to have measured his strength with the "diehards" of the country and if possible converted them to his way of thinking. But apparently he feels and he confesses it to-day that his voice would be like that of one crying in the wilderness. His party ranks have got thin—the majority of his countrymen disown their whilom leader—and he finds Simla quite a safe place from where to hurl his denunciations. But who cares? They fall flat on the country. But Surendra Nath's robust optimism has not failed him yet. To a Simla interviewer he has imparted this message of hope that non-co-operation will witness the return of many an Extremist to the Moderate fold and necessarily a split in the Congress camp. It is to be feared the veteran agitator has forgotten to read the signs of the times. Things are not tending towards moderation—there is absolutely no change of their doing so—but Extremism is daily claiming numberless votaries who are hourly thinking ahead of their countrymen. A make-believe like that may do well in Simla. In the plains things are quite different. Mr. Banerjea's ukase against non-co-operation and his letter to Mr. Lajpat Rai are nothing more or less than a confession of defeat. It is no use resorting to camouflage.

FUNERAL OF ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS, Sept. 5.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Funeral of the Archbishop of Paris took place yesterday morning and was witnessed by immense crowds. M. Millerand the British Ambassador and the Archbishop of Westminster were present at the ceremony in Notre Dame.

CABLE ITEMS.

don, Sept. 3.—Mr. B. I. S. Wise ...en thousand rupees for an Anti-Tuber... institution in Ceylon.

James Hamilton, Manager of the Burma ...mpany left 212,829 sterling of which his ... the Company is valued at 127,200.

...ittle Sale, formerly of the ...rice, who had gone out ...gton, Kent was found ...ead.

...kh deputation state that their mission and that ...o India. In the course of ...ressed no great confidence ...eir mission.

THE PUNJAB PRUSSIANS.

(Continued from previous page.)

that was to utter and demand justice or utter and exact justice. Their thanks were due to the Punjab Enquiry Sub-committee who did so much for them and helped to bring the truth before the world, which was astonished at the things done in the Punjab.

MR. BAPTISTA.

Mr. Joseph Baptista (Bombay) seconded the resolution. After briefly comparing the reports of the two Committees, he referred in sequence to the incidents in the Punjab and the introduction of the Martial Law. After strongly condemning Sir Michael O'Dwyer's acts and the action he took in connection with the administration of Martial Law and the trials of those arrested, Mr. Baptista said that he felt convinced that the lions of the Punjab had become lambs under British rule. (Cries of "No." "No."). He hoped that those cries of "No. No." meant that they had become lions again. Referring to the findings of the majority of Hunter Committe, he said that they had described the Punjab massacre as an "error of judgment.". It might be that the British people thought that there was an error of judgment. He, however, thought that opinion was confined only to Europeans and Anglo-Indians in this country and was not shared by the great mass of the British people. When these men, concluded Mr. Baptista, appear before the tribunal of God, the verdict will be different. I have not the slightest doubt that God will say: Depart from me, accursed, into everlasting fire which has been prepared for devils like you. The President said the other day, that these mehods are in essence "Prussian". "I believe," said the speaker, "that the President is doing an injustice to Prussians. So far as my own opinion is concerned I believe that the Prussians as compared with these men are like angels as compared with devils. What is our hope and aim and means to attain this, if you do not rise to the manhood of India and demand Swaraj immediately within six months? If you put your shoulders to the wheels and carry the last resolution to fruition I have not the slightest doubt that within six months you will have some declaration that a Bill will be prepared and passed into an Act giving you Swaraj. Do not forget the past. Let the past be in your memory till your wrongs are avenged, till you get your rights, till Swaraj obtained, throughout the length and breadth of India."

The resolution was supported in Urdu by Mr. Choithram (Sindh), Hakim Ajmal Khan (Delhi), Mr. Ramamurti (Madras) and Mr. N. S. Ramaswamy Iyengar (Madras).

CALLS FOR SACRIFICE.

Shrimati Mangala Devi of the United Provinces also supported the motion. She urged the audience to prepare for sacrifices and to adopt Non-Co-operation. The time had come for them to adopt the Non-cooperation movement both in principle and practice. Unless they were prepared to make sacrifices they could not expect to get redress for the atrocities perpetrated in the Punjab. The innocent blood shed in Jallianwalla Bagh was not shed in vain. It had cemented the unity between the Hindus and Mahomedans. She also appealed to the womanhood of India to prepare to make sacrifices for the cause of their country and to help their fathers, brothers, husbands and sons to make sacrifices.

Srimati Saraswati Devi, an elderly lady from the United Provinces also urged her brothers and sisters to learn to make sacrifices. She sung a song especially composed by her with reference to those whom she described as the victims of Punjab official action.

The resolution was put an carried unanimously.

Mr. Jitendralal Bannerjee next moved the second resolution on the Punjab question:

BRITISH CABINET'S FAILURE.

"This Congress expresses its sense of bitter disappointment at the British failure to take adequate action with reference to the atrocities of the Punjab, at the acquiescence in the recommendations of the Government of India and their practical condonation of the misdeeds of the Punjab officials. This Congress is further of opinion that in spite of the fine and lofty sentiments expressed in their despatch, the British Cabinet, by their failure to take adequate action, have forfeited the confidence of the people of India."

MR. J. BANNERJEE.

Mr. Bannerjee said that before he dealt with the resolution there was just one thing they would permit him to mention. He did no know how they took it but listening to the speech of the revered lady who last spoke it seemed to him that her speech was the first and last lesson which this Congress had to learn. Again and again, she told them not to fear. Whatever might be the resolutions they passed, whatever might be the speeches they heard, he took it that that was the first, the second and the last lesson which Indians had to learn and having learnt act on it. Passing on to the resolution they would permit him to say that it had many merits. It was very short. It was very reasonable but to him its greatest merit was that it dit not require much of a speech.

(Message incomplete.)

NO SESSION TO-DAY.

There will be no sitting of the Special session of the Indian National Congress to morrow (Tuesday). The Subjects Committee meets at noon to-morrow.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE MEETING.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION ABOUT NON-COOPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Congress Subjects Committee sat for seven hours to-day discussing the Non-Cooperation resolution without coming to any definite conclusion. The discussion was throughout characterised by warmth and animation, ardent Non-Cooperators making vehement speeches in favour of their proposition. There seems to be general agreement regarding the principle of Non-Cooperation. In actual details all but a few are in favour of resignation of honorary titles. Keen divergence of opinion prevails on the boycott of Councils. The discussion will be continued to-morrow.

If Mr. Gandhi's programme is carried in the Subjects Committee there will be some amendments in the open Congress. It is anticipated that Tuesday and Wednesday next will be entirely taken up by the discussion on the Non-Cooperation resolution in the Congress. An interesting feature of the situation is that while most of the prominent leaders are against the scheme of Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation, the rank and file are entirely in support of Mr. Gandhi.

LATER.

FULLER ACCOUNT.

The Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress met to-day at 11 o'clock and after deliberation for seven hours, the meeting dissolved at seven in the evening without coming to any definite conclusion. The only subject discussed at this meeting was the Non-Cooperation movement. After the resolutions passed by the different Provincial Congress Committees on this subject had been read, Mr. Gandhi's proposal came up for consideration. An animated and warm discussion followed and vigorous and strong speeches were made by the supporters of Mr. Gandhi in favour of their proposal while the other side were equally keen to carry their proposal. By a number of amendments each mover and his supporters had several opportunities in putting forward their views. The House was almost generally agreed to accept the Non-Cooperation movement in principle, but in actual details there was a great difference of opinion, all but few being in favour of resignation of honorary titles. As regards the boycott Councils and renunciation of practice by lawyers, there seems to be divergence of opinion in almost all the provinces, but without a division being taken it is very difficult say which will prevail. Most of the time was spent in discussing this point. The Bengal delegates took a strong view against the boycott of Councils and they were supported by some of the delegates from Behar and other provinces. The supporters of Mr. Gandhi's proposal urged that without boycotting the Councils and the renunciation of titles and the resigation of honorary appointments, the Non-Cooperation movement was a sham and a delusion.

MR. C. R. DAS' AMENDMENT.

As a compromise, Mr. C. R. Das moved a lengthy amendment, his object being that they should go to the Councils, but must not accept the appointment of Ministers. After going to the Councils they would resign in a body and would enter the Councils again and again. The discussion on this amendment was not concluded when the meeting dissolved. The Subjects Committee meets again to-morrow at 2 o'clock. The Congress will sit to-morrow from 11 to 1 o'clock.

SIR NARAYAN DISAPPOINTED

THREE POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 6.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar is at present staying in Bangalore under medical advice. In the course of an interview with the representative of the Associated Press of India, he said:—"Lala Lajput Rai, as President of the Special Congress, acted wisely in making a non-committal speech on Non-Cooperation, but as Non-Cooperation was the sole purpose of the Special Congress, and, besides forming the absorbing topic of the discussion in the country, had, as the Lala himself admitted, divided Indian politicians seriously into two opposite camps, he would have done full justice to his presidential position and to the country at large and also to the special object of the Congress by placing both sides of the question before the Congress in its practical aspects. I agree with Lala Lajput Rai so far, that there is a political ferment in the country due to several causes, particularly, the treatment of Indians in their own land, as more or less a subject race by means of measures like the Auxilary Forces Bill and the Punjab tragedy, and that is intensified by the shameful treatment of Indians in the colonies and the dominions.

THE THREE POINTS.

"The outstanding fact of the situation is that among the Indian masses there is a feeling: Indians must respect themselves to command respect from other races. Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation, therefore, fascinates people by giving a catching phrase for the solution of the problem. But as practical politicians, Indian leaders must consider three points:

"First, the example of Ireland and Egypt is urged to show that Non-Cooperation will make Government yield in India also. But as Non-Cooperation is identified by Mr. Gandhi, in regard to the Turkish question, which is international, the example of Ireland and Egypt is irrelevant. It is relevant only for the purposes of Indian Self-Government. If that is the object, account must be taken of the fact that people of India, in a mass, are prepared for Non-Cooperation. Lala Lajput Rai's speech suggests serious doubts on that point.

"Secondly, supposing the British Government does not give at once complete Self-Government to India, are the people strong enough to overthrow it and have in its place a less bad Government?

"Finally, if Government does not yield Non-Cooperation must result in revolution.

"Experience of mankind shows revolutions do not run the same course in all countries. What course they will take depends upon the traditions of the country, and in India they have always ended by making government chaotic on account of internecine and caste feuds. As the late Mr. Tilak said, in his speech at Burma, about ten years ago, India's political regeneration has suffered on account of that traditional evil. I do not say, Lala Lajput Rai ought to have this view which I do, but as President of the Special Congress called for to decide the question of Non-Cooperation, he should have given it a lead, at least by a fair presentation of facts and arguments on both sides, leaving the Congress to judge.

RELY ON BRITONS.

"With all deference to the Lala, for whom I have every respect, I cannot agree with him when he asks us not to rely solely upon sympathy of British public or on any British political party. We live in an age of world force. We must, for our political elevation, appeal to the conscience of humanity in whatever we do, whether by way of co-operation or non-cooperation, and of that human conscience, the sympathy and support of the British public and the British parties, whether Liberal or Labour, is an important factor. I agree with the Lala, that we must above all rely upon our own sense of self-respect, self-dependence and wisdom as practical sound politicians taking our steps forward with due regard to the logic of events."

THE "BENGALEE."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Commenting on the Congress day, the "Bengalee" writes:—Signs were not wanting to show Non-Cooperation would be adopted by the Congress by an overwhelming majority. The very mention of the subject was sufficient to evoke tremendous cheering The question of Non-Cooperation should not be discussed in huff. In Bengal there is a large volume of opinion which is distinctly opposed. Bengal, wise by experience, refuses to be caught by the glamour of the scheme.

"THE ENGLISHMAN."

CALCUTTA, Sept. 6.

The "Englishman" writes:—Resolutions demanding further punishment of Punjab officers will be passed and the Congress having made its protest will, one hopes, permit the matter to rest. We doubt whether, with the exception of Mr. Gandhi, a single leader believes the programme of Non-Cooperation can be carried out.

"A. B. PATRIKA."

"A. B. Patrika" says:—Lajput Rai's speech strikes a note of manly self-reliance with no trace of mendicancy, either of the Moderate or Extremist brand. Regarding Non-Cooperation, the delegates should consider what the effect will be if the resolution of the Congress is not given effect to.

"I. D. NEWS."

The "Indian Daily News" says:—Those who tell us Moderates are a growing party ought to have been in the Congress pandal on Saturday. Mrs. Besant was simply hooted because she has been supporting the reforms of late.

"STATESMAN" SILENT.

The "Statesman" in its Sunday's issue made no comment on the Congress Presidential address.

THE "ENGLISHMAN" ON THE CONGRESS.

The "Englishman," in an editorial on the Congress, says. "In the ranks of the Congress are found men of large experience, complete education and great intelligence a body composed to a large extent of people, both able and honest. It is not possible to explain their attitude by such words as perversity or insanity. Among the list of Congress Presidents we find gentlemen who would have made their mark in any country as statesmen and administrators. There is genius in its organisation and one questions whether anywhere in the world can be found a political body in which discipline is so complete. It is working not amongst one class or one race, but amongst many classes of many races and religions. Whatever may have been the attitude of Europeans in India of the past generation, to-day not one who is not hopelessly prejudiced will assert that an Indian as an Indian is in any way inferior."

At a Meeting of Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association of Bombay held on the 1st September, to protest against the indiscriminate slaughter of useful milch and agricultural cattle and the proposed opening of a new slaughter house at Ratona, was made.

BOMBAY DELEGATES.

REMARKABLE OVATIONS EN ROUTE.

(From our Special Reporter.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Further up the platform Mr. Kelkar was binding an orational spell to the great delight of the audience. Throughout the journey the most remarkable feature at roadside stations was the eagerness to put up with all the discomforts of a long and tedious wait, if they could only get a glimpse of the leaders. Poor leaders! At every halt during the night, there were shouts of "Bande Mataram" bursting through the skies and their compartments were unceremoniously invaded except that of a certain leader who had, inadvertently, one presumes, locked himself up in his compartment at Nagpur. The fun began in earnest after a hurried breakfast. We all spoke and showed off our impromptu talents to the great amusement of the assembled inhabitants. If the Nagpurians continue yesterday's interest and enthusiasm there can be no fear of the next session of the Congress being anything, but a thundering success. After all the speeches, the fun, the discomforts there is only one impression which remains on the mind—an impression which will never be effaced. The incomparable sincerity and fervent enthusiasm of the masses who looked at the leaders as if they were gazing at something grand like St. Marks in Venice and listened to the speeches with the rapt devotion of a Welsh revival meeting, one feels politics is their religion. They do not mind the scorching sun; they do not mind the cold and the grime and the dust of the railway platform. They wait and wait—just to have a glimpse of their leaders. So the Congress special receiving ovation after ovation, steames into Howrah station, after midday on Friday morning. Dr. Sathaye who wore a fez looks like a Turkish Pasha, is surrounded by the Moslem Volunteers. He succeeded in explaining the situation and amidst general laughter and cries of "Hindu-Musalman-ki-jai", he gets his flock together, and, depositing them in "teecas" and taxis is observed slipping away, with the languid Mr. Khare by his side to give concrete expression to his organising genius at the Presidential camp.

THE DEVIL IN A GUARD!

OUTRAGING CHASTITY OF WOMAN PASSENGER.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Sept. 5.

The report that one female passenger while travelling by 2 down mail on Tuesday, was outraged by the guard in charge of the train, one W. Wright of Abu Road, has created very much indignation and excitement over the whole line

This poor woman was unluckily travelling without ticket and taking advantage of this. The guard is alleged to have entered tthe female compartment while the train was in motion and made indecent overtures to her.

To witness this disgraceful and unmanly act there was one other lady passenger with her boy travelling in the same compartment who was it is alleged subjected to a very rough handling on her objecting the guard's entry into the compartment. However the guard entered the compartment and, it is alleged, actualy carried out his shameful and voluptous intentions in her very presence.

On arrival of the train at Ajmer the poor victim of the guard's atrocity remained tongue-tied through shame and horror of the incident, but her fellow passengers immediately attracted the attention of the Police by raising a hue and cry. The man was duly apprehended. He has since been released on bail and the case is proceeding.

VICTORY OF THE MARNE.

COMMEMORATION CEREMONY IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

PARIS Sept. 5.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The Havas Agency says:—M. Millerand, Marshals Joffre, Foch and Petain, the Ministers of War and many civil and Military personages attended the ceremony at Meaux to commemorate the victory of the Marne. M. Millerand in a speech eulogised the soldiers of 1914 and wound up with a ringing appeal for concord and harmony to overcome the present great difficulties in reorganisation and reconstruction.

NEW INDIAN ARMS REGULATIONS.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" CRITICISM

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.
Recd. 1.30 p.m., Sept. 6.

The "Westminister Gazette" criticising the new Arms Regulations in India points out the absurdity of the proviso preventing holders of decorations including the higher classes of Knighthood from receiving more than a certain quantity of cartridges annually. It hopes that the India Office will explain the egregious system and says that if the position is as it appears to be, it is evidence of the state of mind in the Government of India which is almost more alarming than amusing.

GOVERNORS OF COLONIES.

"TIMES'" PLEA FOR YOUN MEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 0.30 a.m., Sept. 7.

In the course of a leading article "The Times" criticises the increasing tendency to appoint elderly men, whose public life is approaching an end, as Governors of Colonies and Agents-General in London. The paper adds that it is hardly reasonable to ask young active men to break the continuity of their careers and fill posts promising little further distinction when the terms are accomplished. Therefore "The Times" suggests that the condition requiring independent means should be removed by general agreement and that salaries should be sufficient for the proper performance of duties. The paper suggests discussion of the matter at the Imperial Conference.

EX-KAISER "STILL UNREPENTANT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 6.
Recd. 7 p.m., Sept. 6.

That ex-Kaiser is still unrepentant is shown by his telegram in answer to the congratulations of the Association of German Officers, on the occasion of the anniversary of the battle of Tannenberg. "I heartily thank the officers for loyal remembrances. I would that the Fatherland might have another Tannenberg. Wilhelm, Emperor and King."

Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, High Court Vakil, in a letter to the "Englishman" urges Mr. Gandhi not to force a decision on the Congress which will be impracticable in working and only impair the dignity and solemnity of the Congress.

At Jalgaon on the 29th August a largely attended meeting was held to protest against the conduct of the Government in promoting and facilitating the opening of the proposed slaughter house for cattle at Ratona in Central Provinces.

SERIOUS RAILWAY SITUATION.

G. I. P. RY. EMPLOYEES' DEMANDS.

ULTIMATUM TO THE AGENT.

The public has been aware that there was considerable dissatisfaction among the employees of the G. I. P. Railway on the question of increases in their salary and allowances. During the time of Sir Lawless Hepper, the late Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, the situation had nearly come to a head and the employees were placated by what has been called the Manmad Agreement by which increases in salary and allowances were promised and that not because of the increased cost of living. The long-suffering employees have been looking forward to the redemption of the pledges so generously promised by the late Agent—but strange to say, Mr. Rumboll, the Acting Agent, is reported to have taken up an uncompromising attitude and has threatened to go back on the promises of his predecessor in office. Hence, the present serious situation.

The following is a report of what has transpired at a representative Conference of G. I. P. employees at Igatpuri and from the tone and temper betrayed in their strongly worded ultimatum to the Agent we are apprehensive that the situation is critical. Further, indications of sympathetic action by employees of other Railway Company's are not wanting. A railway strike vitally concerns the public and the administration of the country and we hope the Agent will listen to reason or that the Viceroy will take executive action to avert any catastrophe in the nature of a General Railway Strike.

IGATPURI, Sept. 3.

The Conference reassembled to-day and sat for nine hours, amidst great excitement and enthusiasm. The Agent's obstinacy in refusing to fulfill *in toto* his own promises has evidently rendered the situatino dangerously grave. The delegates sincerely deplore the Agent's attitude which is anything but sympathetic or praiseworthy and which above is rightly deemed to be responsible for the present critical situation. The delegates' demands could not be more moderate and reasonable. In fact, they do not solicit any extra concessions, but only demand the Agent to grant them that which he himself promised three months ago. Consequently, his refusal to accede to such equitable and just demands naturally caused a storm of indignation amongst the delegates who are compelled to a line of action which they all sincerely deplore and to avoid which they at such immense personal sacrifice had come to Igatpuri. After a prolonged discussion it was resolved that their own efforts having failed to bring about an amicable settlement they should appeal for public intervention and accordingly the following telegram was sent to the Viceroy, the Home and Railway Board:—

EMPLOYEES REPRESENTATION.

"The Conference assembled at Igatpuri, consisting of two hundred delegates representing all castes, creeds and departments from the whole system and recognised by the Agent."

After four days' deliberation, the Conference requested the Agent the continuance of war allowance up to August, 1920, as already sanctioned by the Railway Board. (Letter Number 516-E/19 of 24-6-1920).

"2. The increase was granted from April, 1919, in the terms of the "Weekly Notice" No. Sixteen. As the Agent agrees cadres revised during war period were not for increased cost of living. In his Letter Number 108 M. S. 139 of the 2nd instant he confirmed this subsequently.

"3. To maxim being revised suitably in the terms of the Agent's reply in "Weekly Notice" No. 29—page 24—clause eight. The Agent's reply emphatically in the negative. Unless these demands are granted the position will be serious, leading to disastrous consequences to the administration, commerce and the public request your immediate intervention."

The Agent was also wired to reconsider the demands and has been asked to reply within 24 hours at the expiration of which it is stated that the situation will assume dangerous developments. The delegates fervently hope that the Agent's good sense may at last prevail, though late as it is and that he will act in a statesman like manner by taking his courage in both hands and thus avoid a deadlock which is not only imminent, but inevitable. Before the Conference adjourned at 4 p.m. being the longest session telegrams expressing confidence in and sympathy with the Conference that were received from all centres of Railway together with one from the Workmen's Association, Allahabad, were read out amidst thundering applause.

CHAIRMAN,
Mass Meeting, Igatpuri.

ULTIMATUM TO THE AGENT.

IGATPURI, Sept. 5.

To, The Acting Agent,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway,
Bombay.

From, The Chairman, Mass Metieng,
Igatpuri.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your telegram No. 196 the following telegram was sent to you to-day.

"Your wire 196 D delegates claims not individual but supported by whole line. Increases since 1914 not on par with others. Our demands are within Manmad Agreement. We demand revised pay from April 1919 in accordance with that Agreement, as you admit increases during the period were not for increased cost of living. Cannot accept your attempt to change Manmad Agreement as in para 7 of your letter No. 108 M. S. 139 of 2nd instant. 5% War Allowance requested in accordance with Railway Board's letter previously quoted. The absorption of War Allowance was agreed to at Manmad because of its discontinuance then by Government. This is since restored by Government. Regarding final grievance for suitable maxima, delegates want your reply to what steps you propose to take to keep your promise given in Weekly Notice No. 29, page 24 clause 8. Letter follows 2 Up."

2. It will be seen that now only three points are involved two of which can be easily solved if you stick to the Manmad Agreement, and the 3rd also if you carry out the Railway Board's order in a spirit of sympathy for the staff. The following are the three points:—

1. INCREASES TO BE GIVEN FROM APRIL, 1919.

3. In this connection, the Manmad Agreement reads as under, vide Weekly Notice No. 16.

"In the case of a man who between the 1st August 1914 and the 1st April 1919 has received no increase on account of the increased cost of living other than temporary war allowance, heads of Departments may at their discretion give the revised scale from 1-4-1919." The staff points out that it is admitted by the Authorities at the following places that nothing was given to the staff for the increased costs of living during the period."

A. Item 1 to 6 of para 115 of your letter No. 6 of 10-2-17 to the Home Board. B. Item 1 of para 19 of Home Board's letter No. 28 of 7-6-1917. C. Para 3 of your letter No. 108 M. S./139 of 2nd instant. And therefore they demand the revised pay from April 1919.

But you will see from Item 4 of our letter dated 3rd September 1920 that we demand even less than the Manmad Agreement. According to the terms of the Agreement quoted above all the staff are entitled to their pay from April 1919, but restricted to those who were in service on 1st August 1914. On the 1st point therefore the staff ask for less than the Manmad Agreement. Your attempt in rewording the above terms in para 7 of your letter No. 198 M.S./139 of 2nd September cannot be accepted. You state that because the grant of pay from April 1919 is left to the discretion of the Heads of Departments there has been uneven treatment. It might have been so so long as you held the view that the increases given during the period were given for the increased cost of living, but since you have now admitted that these were not for the icreased cost of living and as the staff's cause is very kindly upheld by you as soon as you make this clear to the Heads of Departments they will not misread your intention.

4. In this case the staff want to know what steps you propose to take with regard to the promise given in Weekly Notice No. 29, page 25, clause 8 and on receipt of a satisfactory reply from you the question will be dropped.

3 WAR ALLOWANCE TO BE DROPPED.

5. We have repeatedly pointed out how to settle this point (Vide also telegram quoted above) and settlement of this point will show what sympathy you have for the staff.

6. The meeting emphatically protests against your telegram No. S. 161 of yesterday's date calling upon the staff for loyalty, specially as you have recognised them as delegates. The meeting further points out should extreme measures be necessary, we shall hold you responsible for breaking the Manmad Agreement and for the consequences of the strike.

7. We have so far refrained from calling upon the help of various recognised labour leaders because we want to stand as far as possible by the promise we gave to Sir Lawless Hepper in this connection and because we still believe you will not miss your sympathy for the staff. If however we cannot now arrive at a settlement we shall no alternative but to place our case in the hand of recognised labour leaders and solicit public intervention.

8. The meeting also point out that it must be clearly understood that the grievances of the Subject Committees also, which will follow on the close of the session, must be promptly and sympathatically redressed as otherwise the unrest will reappear with stronger force leading to the same serious consequences as now anticipated.

Your reply must reach us within 24 hours.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. K. Bose, I.M.S., is confirmed as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, United Provinces.

Mr. H. R. Lynch Bloss, I.C.S., Assistant Private Secretary to Viceroy, is granted one month's leave.

Mr. H. St. Clair Freitas officiates.

Mr. C. L. Batson officiates as Registrar, Office of the Private Secretary.

Mr. A. E. English, I.C.S., retires from the Civil Service.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

A permanent salute of nine guns is granted to the Nawab of Banganapalle.

Captain J. L. Longbottom, I.A., is appointed Commandant. Gilgit Corps of Scouts.

Captain L. N. Brown, I.A.R.O., Persian Gulf, is granted one year's leave.

Regulations respecting foreign orders and medals which is applicable to persons, both in the service of the Crown and not in the service of the Crown, have been published in the Gazette.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. M. Hayman has been posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Railways.

Mr. H. Denning, I.C.S., is placed on special duty in the Finance Department.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Captain S. R. Rao, I.M.S., is appointed Deputy Sanitary Commissioner.

Revd. F. R. Gillespey, Chaplain, Lahore Establishment, resigns the service.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Taylor, I.C.S., central Provinces, is placed on special duty in this department.

PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

GREATER SCRUTINY BY STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

In June last the Government of India consulted the Local Governments on the subject of the homeward passenger traffic in the spring of the next year. The Secretary of State had previously been asked whether any form of passage control could be introduced at home. But Local Governments were asked to consider whether control should be exercised over the allotments of berths in India on the assumption (1) that a large number of persons had been disappointed of berths this year and that the demand for accommodation on homeward bound steamers next spring would be abnormally large and (2) that at the same time there would be an exceptionally great influx of tourists into India in the ensuing cold weather in connection with the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

OPINIONS OF LOCAL GOVTS.

The replies to this letter have now been received. Local Governments with one exception are in favour of control. Commercial opinion is divided but on the whole is against control. Circumstances however have altered materially since the above letter was written. In the first place, apart from the fact that the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been postponed, the steam ship companies at home have agreed to exercise and are exercising a strict scrutiny over applications for outward passages to India during the next few months and give priority in the allotment of berths to persons who are able to prove that they have an adequate reason for desiring to come to India. Moreover, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Ship Company have agreed to exercise a somewhat similar system of control in India over applications for accommodation in steamers leaving for the United Kingdom during next spring. Applications for accommodation received from persons residing out of India will ordinarily be refused and in this way the danger of mere tourists receiving berths in preference to persons residing in India who require to go home for reasons of health and recreation or for other valid reasons will be averted. Further all persons applying for accommodation on homeward bound ships next spring will be required to fill up a form and to state when they last returned from home and what their reasons are for desiring to go home. The information thus supplied will enable the company to exercise some discrimination in the allotment of berths which will be allotted in order of priority of registration and this will be the main principle to be followed. It is hoped that other steam ship companies in India also will adopt a similar system.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE POSITION.

It is hoped that these arrangements will prevent a recurrence of the state of affairs which in the spring of the current year aroused some dissatisfaction. The shipping position has improved materially in two important respects. The P. and O. Company are now working on a programme which has been worked out for some months ahead and one of the main difficulties with which they had to contend last April has thus been removed. Moreover they hope to be able to place on the home run much larger steamers than available in the earlier months of this year. Statistics also show that a far larger number of passengers were taken home from Bombay and Karachi in the first six months of this year than at one time seemed probable. The figures which have already been published show that nearly 10,000 persons sailed for home from Bombay and Karachi in the first six months of this year against slightly more than 8,000 in the corresponding period of 1914 and it is doubtful whether the carry over to next year will be as great as was feared in June.

Moreover, the P. and O. Company which as already mentioned will be working on a much longer programme and which will be able to offer applicants berths on steamers timed to sail several weeks ahead propose to revert to their pre-war system of demanding a deposit from all persons to whom accommodation is definitely offered.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

It will thus be seen that the P. & O. Co (and it is hoped the other steam ship companies also) are in a position in many respects to revert to normal working and this being so the Government of India have decided that it would be a mistake for them to interfere further than they have already done by inducing the steam ship companies at home and the P. and O. Co. in India to institute their own system of control.

At the same time they desire to repeat the warning which was given last year and fortunately neglected. Even before the war more people applied every year for accommodation in homeward bound steamers in March, April and May than there were berths available. Whatever action is taken the same state of things is inevitable next spring and the public is strongly advised whenever possible to book accommodation on steamers leaving India before March.

ANOTHER PAMPHLET PROSCRIBED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 6.

A leaflet called "British Barbarities in India" published by the "Young India" New York has been proscribed.

The following press communique is issued:—

"It has come to the knowledge of Government of India that a number of Indian Moslem pilgrims who proceeded on pilgrimage to Hedjaz by way of Baghdad have been attacked by Arabs on the road between Baghdad and Aleppo, robbed of all their belongings and left to beg their way onwards. They arrived at Suez in a destitute condition and being unable to obtain passages to Hedjaz had to be returned to India at Government expense. Pilgrims desirous of travelling by above route are therefore warned of the danger and discomfort which are involved and are advised in their own interests to proceed by the usual route from Bombay or Karachi by sea to Jeddah."

CEYLON NOTES.

NON-COOPERATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 31.

Non-cooperation is in the air. The people are talking of the new weapon, and some have already made up their minds to use it in their fight for Home Rule. The Chillaw Association has voted for the weapon. The citizens of Kultura, in an open meeting, yesterday, did the same. There are signs that a resolution in favor of withholding co-operation from the new Councils will also be brought before the Special Congress which meets this month. The story of Egypt's triumph has of course, given a push to the movement. Non-cooperation with a limited scope of action, viz of boycotting the Milner Made Councils, if unanimously adopted by the country, it is hoped, will score a success.

Governor Manning.

Governor Manning is still the talk. Movement in favor of his recall is getting stronger and stronger. The Kultura citizens, yesterday, urged that he must go. It is already being suggested that no sort of welcome should be extended to him on his landing in the Island. If any reception be organized by the European community, it is urged, the Ceylonese must have nothing to do with it. However, it is likely, some sort of welcome will be got up by European and other interested bodies, and attempts will be made to hopt it as a public reception.

Murders by Officials.

It is familar to newspaper readers how murders committed by officials are lightly looked upon. In some cases the perpetrators are not only whitewashed but are also bossted, such a thing has just now been enacted in the Island. Mr. T. P. Ally Galle, who perpetrated cruelties on his fellow brothers during the Martial Law Regime, has now been promoted to the post of Dy. Inspector-General of Police.. About his achievements the "Morning Leader" says "He arrested men in cold blood, long after the riots were over, had them tried up and shot down out of hand, without trial, without enquiry and without authority. This is a clear case for 'sack', but the bureaucracy has awarded a rank.

West End" of Colombo.

Town improvement is being talked. Projects are being tabled and discussed. A scheme, which has received considerable attentions from our local scribes, squares off the city into water-tight compartment and labels them for different purposes. Cinnamon Gardens is to remain the "West End" of Colombo. It will be devoted to only residencies. Manufactures and commerce will be kept without its bounds. Not even a motor garage may be kept here. What are known as "offensive trades", will be placed on the outskirts of the city. Tenements will be located in a separate area, so also commerce and maunfacture. The parceling out of the city in such a way is not favorably considered by many. "Beginning with the wrong end with town planning" say they.

Railway Reform.

Railway Reform is also in hand. Lines are being extended and services increased. New workshops are being projected and new styles of trains introduced. New block trains for the suburban railway are being turned out.

Cattle Slaughter.

Ceylon's main source of cattle supply is India. Monthly average arrivals of cattle from the mainland are put down at 621. It is said that about 534 Indian cattle are monthly slaughtered here for food purposes. Ceylon has its own stock of cattle also, but it has not been well cared for and developed. However agitation in India against slaughter and indiscriminate exportation of cattle has already caused concern, and a lively fear is entertained that in future pressure will be exerted by Indian people to restrict export of cattle. Finding cattle supplies thus menaced it is being urged that the Ceylon Government should set itself active in making the Island less dependent of India in the matter.

Striking Statistics.

Apropos following figures relating to the monthly average arrivals of cattle from India for the past five years, published in the "Observer" will be interesting:—

Monthly average for	Cattle.	Buffaloes.	Total.
1916	317	66	383
1917	99	27	126
1918	115	27	142
1919	406	51	457
1920 (to end of May)	427	52	479
1920 (to 26th June)	519	103	621

The slaughter of Indian and local cattle for food purposes was as follows:—

Monthly average for	India.	Local.	Total.
1916-17-18	339	1,713	2,053
1919	434	1,662	2,095
Jan., Feb., and March, 1920	278	1,760	1,946
April, May and June, 1920	534	1,409	1,946

Industrial Commission.

Action is now being taken on the recommendations of the Industrial Commission. Cotton growing has been already taken up. Suitable land has been discovered and other preliminaries carried out. Sugar growing, it is believed, will also shortly be tackled. Programmes, it is understood, are fast being framed and will soon be published.

Largest Blue Sapphire.

A blue sapphire of the weight of about Rs. 37 is reported to have been found at Ratnapura. They say this is the largest blue sapphire found in Ceylon.

Eau-de-Cologne from Germany.

First consignment of the Eau-de-Cologne from Germany since the opening of the war in 1914, has been received in Colombo.

Sufferers from Malaria

cannot be too careful in their diet. This is of the first importance, and it must especially contain those elements which are necessary for the building-up of red blood corpuscles and other vital cells and tissues.

Medical men all agree that Phosphorus in suitable form must be well represented in the diet of a malarial patient.

Vitafer

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being rich in Phosphorus and other health-building properties is pre-eminently adapted to aid in the rapid recovery of malarial cases, as well as for all conditions of enfeebled health, menta and physical exhaustion, fever, dyspepsia, neurasthenia, etc.

The following Testimonial speaks for itself.—"I should like to offer my testimony to the efficacy of VITAFER. I had a serious attack of Malaria, contracted in India, lasting seven months, part of which time was spent in a nursing home in London. On reaching convalescence I tried VITAFER with marvellous results. I have regained my usual robust health, and as this was the only Tonic used, my recovery can be attributed to nothing else. Please make this known wherever there are any sufferers from Malaria and its deleterious effects. To them it will prove a boon."

N.B.—The moderate price of VITAFER places it within the reach of all classes.
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CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 52.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

510-11-19—Smetham B and Co, Husein Oosman Adenwalla v Sha Ratansey Jeewandas and Co a firm, Moti and Devi, Part heard 3-9-20.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE

519-19—Purnanand and Club, Lalchand Bhodumal a firm v Ishwardas Gorukhram a firm, Edg G W and Co.

561-19—Wadia G and Co, Inderlal Kanyalal a firm v Pragji Lilladhar a firm, Edg G W and Co.

1203-19—Ragh N and Co, Badrinath Sitaram a firm v Shantilal Bholabhai a firm, Moti and Devi.

1307-19—Capt and V, Jivanlal Manilal and Co a firm v Sukhanandan Shantilal and Co a firm, N C Dalal.

259-19—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Sorabji Gazdar v Jugshibhai Jushram and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1143-20—Payne and Co, Ismail Khimji Poonje v The Standard Oil Mills Co, Edg G W and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSE.

941-17—Payne and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Yusuffally Ibrahimji and ors, Merwanji K and Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

BEFORE THE HON, MR, JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1320-18—Jeh and Seervai, Dawoodbhai Noorbhai Tinmaker v M Meyers and Co a firm, Payne and Co.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1047-19—Edg G W and Co, Govindji Cursondas a firm v Bhawanbhai Dhanji a firm, Ard H D and Co.

100-20—Purnanand and Cl, Krishnaji Keshrimal a firm v S Subramania Chetty firm, G B Pandya.

1891-19—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Jivraj firm v Jivanlal Manilal a firm, Bhai K and Gir.

SHORT CAUSE.

1759-20—Shroff and Vachha, Mathuradas Kanji v Mathuradas Bhawan and Co a firm Dharamsi and Co.

LONG CAUSE.

S C Ct 471/6701-19—Ard H D and Co, Liladhar Damodher v Talakchand and anr, Sham M and H, Part heard 24-8-20.

SHORT CAUSE.

1825-20—Capt and V, Jethalal Rowji v Purshotam Jamnadas Choksey, Smetham B and Co, Part heard 31-8-20.

LONG CAUSE.

102-19—Rust and Gin, Rajaji Lakhmaji and Co a firm v Ithu Nathaji Inglia, Mans H M and Co, Part heard 24-8-20.

SHORT CAUSE.

1611-20—M V Gokhale, Syed Dadamiya v Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari, Mulla & M.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 471/6701-19—Ard H D and Co, Liladhar Damodar v Talakchand and anr, Sham M and H, Part heard 24-8-20.

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dikshit v Kersondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In person, Ard H D and Co.

2032-19—Mans H M and Co, Purshotam Kanji a firm v Jamnadas Harakhji and Co a firm, Sham M and H.

1316-18—Mulla and M, Hanumanprasad Bogaria v Tricumdas Kallianji, Hiralal Th and Co.

257-19—M B Chothia, Abdul Rehman Abu Bakar v N C Trivedi and Co a firm, Dubash and Co.

1278-19—Jehangir M and S, Dhaibai v Murzban Dhanjisha Avari, Jeh G and B

1287-19—Jehangir M and S, Dagdooba Rangoola Gatey v Kapurchand Pratap and ors, Matu J and M

1298-19—N C Dalal, Chhotalal Chunilal v Wadilal Chunilal, Dubash and Co.

1337-19—Bhai K and G, Kokichi Bessho v B Cawasji and Co a firm, Little and Co.

1290-19—Dubash and Co, Pestonji Dadabhoy Padshaw v Soloman Reuben, Patell and Ez.

1303-19—Mer K and Co, Sorabji Jivanji Mistry v Ebrahimji Jafferji Nakra, N C Dalal.

1304-19—Little and Co, Vazir Haji Contractor v Motilal Fulchand, Jeh M and S.

1310-19—Payne and Co, Vithaldas Chaturbhuj a firm v Narandas Jivraj a firm, Purshotam and Co.

1136-19—Shroff and V, Ladha Tricum v The Administrator-General of Bombay, Unwalla P and P.

1346-19—Edg. G W and Co, Mirzamal Novatia a firm v Ganeshlal Sobhagmal a firm, Daph F and D.

1927-19—Bhimji and Co, Padamsey Damodhar a firm v Trikamdas Khimji a firm, Rust and G.

1971-18—Bhimji and Co, Gumwantrai Suntokeram Mehta and Son v Morarji Kallianji a firm, Jam R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI

In the Division Court No. 43.

A AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES

1391-19—Mans H M and Co, Putlabai v Vasudeo Narayen Zaoba, Littue and Co, Part heard.

3357-19—Motichand and D, B N Lang v Janoo Hassan a firm, Edg G W and Co, Part heard 2-9-20.

1265-19—Capt and V, Jaffer Mahomed Haji Bachoo Saraye v Mistry Subhan Vazir, Rus and G.

S C Ct 1202/22518-18—Mehta L and Co, Vallabhadas Muljibhai and anr v Anandji Vallabhdas and ors, Kanga and S.

419-17—Tyabji D and Co, Jairam Purshotam and anr v Shamji Devji and ors,

1957-19—Bhai K and G, Bakubhai Ambalal a firm v Vadilal Motilal Shah and anr Little and Co, Mulla and M.

1498-19—Craigie B and C, Vadilal Chaganlal Shah v Mahomed Ebrahim Gulmahomed and ors, Madh K and Ch. Amer and M. N C Dalal.

598-17—Jehangir and S, Bhagirath Manilal Nathmal Foolchand and anr v Madh K and Ch.

625-19—Sme B and Co, Bai Mamibai v Deoji Shamji, Ragh N and Co.

345-20—Amin and Desai, Padmabai widow v Hira Sakharam and anr, Mantri and Co, Kharas and Co.

2177-19—Bhai K and G, Gopalji Kanji a firm v Amratlal Lalji a firm.

761-18—Bhimji and Co, Sirdar Raghunathrao Nana Saheb Ingle v Ramvalish Shivdayal Toshniwal, Malvi M R & Co.

1768-19—Malvi M R and Co, Tulsidas Madanji a firm v Jethabhai Kalliunji a firm.

1727-19—Matubhai J and M, Chhaganlal Pitamberdas a firm v Charandas Chaturbhuj, Dastur and Co.

387-19—Tyabji D and Co, Lakshmiband Jiva and Co a firm v P C Govindan Purnanand Club.

969-19—Pandia and Co, Harji Morarji v Walji Khimji and Co a firm and ors, Mer K and Co, Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SETALVAD.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

838-20—Dubash and Co, Joharmal Kapurchand and Co a firm v Peerbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy.

1336-20—Dubash and Co, Gajadhar Nagarmal firm v Virapa Nagapa Kadri, Moti & Devi.

1899-20—Jehangir and S, Ratansha Ardeshir Parekh v. Dara E Vinam and anr.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT.

SHORT CAUSES.

149-16—M V Gokhale, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v The Deccan Hubli Bank Ltd (in Liquidation).

790-16—Little and Co, Messrs Pohoomal Bros a firm v Radhabai widow and anr, Mehta L and Co.

1019-17—Ard H D and Co, Rahimtulla Abdul Rahim a firm v Haji Ebrahim Elias.

1061-17—Mehta L and Co, P F Bulsara v Byramji Pallonji Mistry.

1089-17—Unwalla P and P, Gopikisson Radhakisson v Shavaksha Framji Aga.

704-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Kabu and Co afirm v Societa Venziana De Namgatoone Vapse (Venice Steam and Co, (Craigie B and Co.

1113-18—In Person, Krishnadas Gordhandas Morarjee Ramchandra Palker and ors.

1523-18—Unwalla P and P, Meherjibhoy Jamshedji Muccadum v Burjorji Dadabhoy Muccadum and ors, Mer K and Co, Un P and P, Mans H M and Co.

1928-18—Little and Co, Fatehally Abdul Kayum v Dhanpatrai Bapubhai Parekh Khandvalla and Co.

127-19—Ard H D and Co, Messrs Dolatram Kashiram and Co a firm v Messrs Popatlal P Kandolia and Co a firm.

328-19—Crawford B and Co, Haridas Rowji Messrs Atmaram Padnammasing firm.

899-19—Tyebji D and Co, Goverdhandas Damodherdas a firm v Nandlal Vrijvallabhdas a firm.

292-19—Mulla and Mulla, Uderam Hanumanprasad a firm v S V Krishna Swami Iyer, Little and Co.

3293-19—Matu J and M, Shaikh Ahmed Shaik Dawood a firm v Abdul Tyati Mahomedalli and anr.

3570-19—Soonderdas and Co, Chaturbhuj Callianji v Karamchand Khimji, Tyabji D and Co.

3720-19—In person, Doongerseydas Ramchandra and ors v Dhanalal Birdichand and ors, Amin and D, Patell and Eze.

15-20—Mulji and Tha, Hirachand Premji Shivnarayen Gool.

676-20—Payne and Co, Cassam Rahimtulla and ors v Bandu Narayen.

1307-20—Mehta L and Co, Dullabhbhai Bhagwanji v Trimbacklal Mohanlal and ors.

1346-20—Mehta L and Co, Jamnadas Ramdas v Lakhmichand Chunilal and ors, Ragh N and Co, N C Dalal.

1385-20—Surveyor and Co, Raghunath Devji Co v Sakharam Memon Bapat, Manilal and Kher.

1440-20—Bhai K and Gir, Jayant Gangaram Rele v Mahomedbhai Abdul Hussain Tyabji, Captain and V.

1484-20—Motichand and D, Monji Goculdas Makanji Dayabhai Desai and anr Daphtary F and D, Malvi M R an Co.

1515-20—G B Pandya, Bhau Trimback Chawan The Official Assignee of Bombay Jam R and D.

1523-20—Dubash and Co, Joharmal Saroopchand v Jivanlal Ashanand.

1653-20—S A Tyabji, Ismail Yacoob v Fatmabai widow and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1688-20—Little and Co, Aldridge Salmon and Co Ltd v Nazeralli Shamsoodin, Chitnis M and K.

1731-20—Madh K and Ch, Badrinarayen Busdeodas v Ruttonchand Kishanchand a firm, Jam R and D.

1771-20—Pandia and Co, Gordhandas Chhaganlal Mehta v Chandulal Dalsukhram Javeri, Ardeshir H D and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL SHORT CAUSES RENTSUITS.

1110-20—Mulla and M, Chapsey Oomersey and Sons v Keshavji Damji a firm, Malvi M R and Co, Part heard.

2063-20—G B Pandya, Uttamchand Hirji firm v Manilal Hathilal a firm, Daph F and D, Part heard 3-9-20.

956-19—Pandia and Co, Sha Harilal Damodherdas v Jamsetji Hormusji Patel and ors, Mer K and Co, Hiralal Th and Co, N C Dalal.

1219-20—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Abdul Chayam v Hussanally and Co a firm, Chitnis M and K.

818-19—Matubhai J and M, Mahomedally Ismail Dhuramsy v Joosab Peerbhoy Hussain. J

935-18—Dubash and Co, Jooranmal Punamchand v Hajarimal Kapurchand firm and ors, Khandvalla and Co.

1249-19—Mehta L and Co, M A Pathena v Ikegansi and Ohte a firm, Merwanji K and Co.

1431-19—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotamdas Pranjivandas Gamjvalla v Janmejaya Chabildas and anr, Soonderdas and Co.

1551-19—Merwanji K and Co, Manekji Dadabhai Bhathena v Garlick and Co a firm, Edgelow G W and Co.

1628-19—Dikshit M and Co, Chandulal Dalsukhram v Vithaldas Tribhuwandas, Amarchand and Mang.

1642-19—Dikshit M and Co, Dhanibai widow v Vanichand Surajmal, Mantri and Co.

1406-19—Tyabji D and Co, Amichand Khimchand and anr v Rahimtulla Allibhai, M B Chothia.

362-19—Kanga and S, Anandji Dayabhai a firm v Sha Vadilal Purshotam a firm, Ard H D and Co.

1540-18—Mans H M and Co, J Moni and Co a firm v Popatlal P Kandelia, Matubhai J and M.

1200-20—N C Dalal, Bishwishwardas Shaiksaria v Tarachand Lalchand, Moti and D.

877-19—Soonderdas and Co, Amranghji Jethaji a firm v Hansraj Fulchand a firm, Payne and Co.

TERRITORIAL FORCE BILL.

DEMANDS OF THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Rai Bahadur Baikunthanath Sen, C.I.E., President of the Indian Association has sent the following telegram to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Simla:—

The Indian Association urges the Territorial Force Bill be modified on the lines of the Auxiliary Force Bill to provide for firstly, Advisoray Committees of three members, one military and two non-official Indians whose recommendations shall be given effect to, save in the case where local Governments otherwise directs; secondly, persons liable to perform military service under the Act being called out to act in support of the Civil power or to provide guards; thirdly any portion of the force called out or embodied being replaced by regular troops or otherwise as soon as circumstances permit.

Add to Clause 11/2 (F) the words "and of persons enrolled in case of incapacitation from sickness". Add following as Clause 11/2 (G) "Prescribe the rates of pay and allowances for persons enrolled under this Act" and omit clause 12/2 (B). Add the word "equipment" between "duties" and "Military training" in clause 12/1. In Clause 13/1 for the words "the Commander-in-Chief" and to "Council" substitute "Governor-General in Council may". Add following as clause 13/3 "No summary punishment shall be inflicted in any case in which accused claims trial by a Criminal Court".

The Association urges that the Territorial Force should consist of Infantry, Cavalry, Artillary, Naval and Air sections and men and officers should have the same designations and Status as in the Auxiliary Force.

COCOANUT DAY DISASTER.

INQUEST ON 7 VICTIMS OF STAMPEDE

The Coroner concluded the inquest into the deaths of Ganesh Atmaram and six other Hindus who were crushed and trampled in the crowd on the foot over-bridge at the Charni Road Station on the Cocoanut Day on the 24th ultimo.

Superintendent Sykes led the evidence.

Balaram Purshottam a student said he was descending the steps and by pushing of the crowd he was suddenly knocked down and others all fell some over him. Witness got up. He was suffering from shock and he was taken to the G. T. Hospital.

To the Coroner: I tried to cross through the railway level crossing, but the gate was closed. The bridge was not very crowded when I commenced ascending. I did not see the policeman on the Kennedy Sea Face side of the bridge, on on the bridge itself.

Tukaram Babu who also fell down and was taken to the G. T. Hospital said he did not see a policeman on the bridge.

Mr. Gulabbhai Vasanji Desai, Stationmaster, Charni Road, said he had orders to keep the level crossing gates, at Thakoredwar, after sun set, closed. At about 7-5, p.m. witness informed Inspector Home that the gates would be closed. Mr. Home asked witness to try to keep the gates open even after it became dark on account of the crowd. Witness said it was late and dark, and there were no lights and there were wires which might cause people to fall down. At 7.15 p.m. the gates were closed down.

INSPECTOR HOME'S EVIDENCE.

Inspector Home of the city police said there was not much pedestrian traffic at 4 p.m. He posted two sepoys at the foot of the bridge on both sides, and two more at either end of the level-crossing. At 4.30 p.m. as the crowd began to increase he asked the Stationmaster to open the level-crossing gates which he did. At 7 p.m. the gates were closed, although witness asked him to keep them open. There were two railway policemen on the top of the bridge to prevent people from standing there. Witness was giving attention to the vehicular traffic on the Queen's Road when he heard people crying out and he went up to the bridge and found that men had fallen down. They were holding the side of the bridge and the people on top of them; the crowd from the back was trampling on them. Superintendent Sykes arrived on the scene and as the crowd would not go back he ordered police officers and men to go up and send the crowd back. The men who were crushed were taken to the hospitals. On arrived at the G. T. Hospital five men were found dead, and two were found dead at the J. J. Hospital. Several others were also injured. If the gates had been left open at the level-crossing there would not have been such a rush of the crowd at the bridge.

To the Coroner: Extra constables would not have prevented a sudden rush.

Two policemen gave evidence that the crowd rushed up and could not be stopped.

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths of Gajanan Atmaram and six others were caused by their having been knocked down, trampled upon and crushed by a crowd of people who were apparently beyond control. The jury were further of opinion that the level-crossings, specially opened on holidays, should be in charge of the city police and they believed there was an old order of Government to that effect.

PRINCE AMORADHAT OF SIAM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

According to present arrangements H. H. Col. Prince Amoradhat, C.M.G., of Siam will arrive in Calcutta on 5th October and reach Simla on 8th October. He will remain here for a few days and then proceed to visit Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Delhi, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Agra, Bombay, Madras and will leave Calcutta about 23rd of November for Rangoon and Moulmein. His Royal Highness will be the guest of the Government during his stay in India.

Total approximate gross earnings of State railways from 1st April to 21st August 1920 are more by Rs. 870,2177 than figures for correspinding period of 1919.

A statement showing deaths from Plague during the week ending 21st August throughout India reports there were 1682 deaths against 2265 seizures. Provincial figures are Bombay Presidency and Sindh 404 deaths; Madras 433; Bihar and Orissa 10; United Provinces 23; Punjab 40; Burma 82; Central Provinces 175; Mysore State 236; Hyderabad State 74; Rajputana 34 and Coorg 2.

EQUAL STATUS FOR INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA?

THE TRADE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. B. N. Anantam who represents the East African Merchants' Deputation in the Congress interviewed by the Associated Press, said that the announcement of the appointment of an Indian Trade Commissioner for East Africa by the Government of India would satisfy Indians in East Africa. He trusted the complex problem of abrogation of Indian currency there and its effects on Indian trade, etc., would now be carefully dealt with through the cooperation of this new officer. He believed this announcement from H. E. the Viceroy would be taken by Indians as a forerunner of the maintenance of a policy of equality of status for India in Kenia Colony, which was so deplorably denied at present, giving a rude shock to so many thousands of Indians there. Only a bold stand from the Government of India to secure justice for Indians there would in his opinion be quite effective.

PROMOTERS OF BOGUS COMPANY.

RECEIVE SENTENCES OF IMPRISONMENT.

DARJEELING Sept., 5.

Mr. N. K. Ray, Deputy Magistrate delivered a lengthy judgment yesterday in the case in which Satis Dutt and four others stood charged with having conspired and floated a Bogus company called "The Industrial Rupee Bank and Insurance Co." with headquarters at Kurseong and Branches in other Districts. The Magistrate sentenced Satis Dutt to two years', Lalit Ghose to eighteen months'. Khagendra Bose and Sarode Neogi each to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Accused Panchannan Neogi was acquitted.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

There has been much more activity displayed in the market to-day than has been the case throughout the week. Jute shares were firm with a large turnover In Howrah and Reliance both of which registered distinct advance. The inquiry for coal shares was less marked except for Burrakurs, scrip for which was not readily obtainable. In the miscellaneous section Hume Pipes were firm also cotton shares. Dunbars were freely dealt in and improved their position. Kumardhubi Engineering was sought after with buyers up to Rs. 34. The market closed firmer. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal: Burrakur 53, 53-8, East India 46-8.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 456, Dalhousie (ord) 688 and 675 s.l., Howrah (ord) 63-12, Kamarhatty (ord) 1048, Kanknarrah (ord) 785 s.l., Naihati (ord) 799, Nuddea (ord) 65, Waverley 13-8.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1935, Bengal Paper 132, Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 577, British India Corporation 12-12, Dunbar Cotton (ord) 683, Hume Pipe 17-8, Hatiarkool Oil 17-4, Indian Standard Wawon 104 s.l., Kesoram Cotton 22, Kumardhubi Engineering 34, Marshall Sons and Co., 14-4, New Savan Sugar 16, New Rings Mills (ord) 1340, Nasmyths Patent Press 71 and 72.

Government paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs. 58-12 to 59-4.

The Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer was one shilling nine and three-fourth pence and Demand Bills one shilling nine and seven-eighth pence.

MURDER OF MR. WILLOUGHBY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 4.

A public meeting of citizens of Lucknow will be held next week under Lucknow Oudh Bar Association and Taluqdars of Oudh to express abhorrence at the murder of Mr. Willoughby and condolence with his relatives.

At a meeting of U. P. Legislative Council at Naini Tal on the 18th a resolution with the same object will be moved by Hon. Sheikh Shahid Hoosain.

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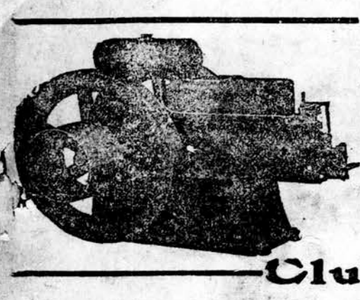

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"JAPAN ADVERTISER VIEW."

The "Japan Advertiser," a Tokyo paper writes:—

The Kokusai Reuter summary of General Dyer's statement which we published yesterday contained an account of the Amritsar report (issued in May) which is correct as far as it goes but which omits mention of the most important fact of the whole case, namely the Secretary of State's despatch embodying the views of the British Government. This document is an emphatic condemnation of Brigadier-General Dyer's action and a statement of the standards of conduct in government which British officers are required to observe and which the British Government announces itself as determined to uphold. The Imperial Government, in a word, brushes aside the majority report with its ineffectual censures and takes its stand with the Indian minority.

The Amritsar affair has attracted much attention in Japan and has been freely used as pabulum for anti-British criticism. Naturaly it was so used; it lent itself to that purpose. And those Japanese who took exception to foreign criticisms of the methods by which the Korean agitation of last year were suppressed were pleased to find a Great Power which is generally accorded the first rank for the enlightenment of its colonial policy employing methods differing in no moral respect from the methods employed at Suwon. The evil side of the story thus widely known it is desirable, that the sequel should be equally well known. The lesson of the Amritsar affair and the inquiry which followed it is that while individual officers placed in difficult circumstances may commit tragic and indefensible errors, their action is subject to full and public investigation, and the people who may have suffered wrong can turn to the highest authority with confidence that the truth will be sought out and justice done.

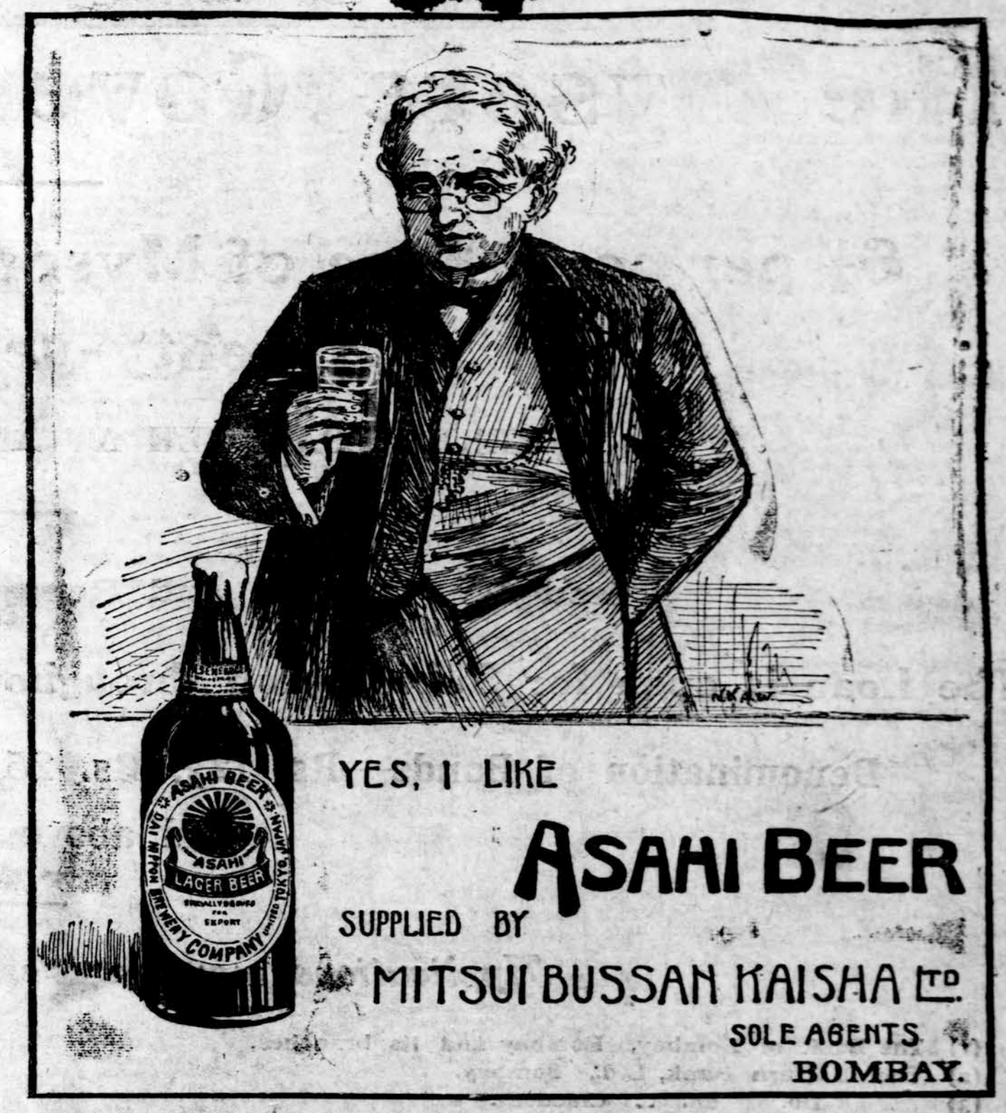
The facts are well known. There was dangerous unrest in the Punjab. Mobs had committed outrages. Five British men had been murdered and a lady had been brutally maltreated. Feeling was high; the British residents seem almost unanimously to have feared that a serious revolt was about to break out. The available force was small. In this tense state of affairs General Dyer with a minute force entered Amritsar where these murders and outrages had occurred. His first act was to march through the city and cause notice to be read at numerous points prohibiting meetings or assembles. Next day a huge gathering took place in an enclosed public garden, some 10,000 or 15,000 persons being present. Dyer took 50 or 100 men, half of them being native soldiers, to the place and opened fire. Each man had 15 rounds of ammunition and the whole of it was expended. "I had made up my mind," said General Dyer in his evidence, "that I would do all men to death if they were going to continue the meeting." He was honestly convinced, and is so still, that he took the only means by which he could break the dangerous movement which he believed to exist. Then he marched off leaving the wounded and the dying where they lay, his force being too small and too exhausted—there had been many days of arduous marching—to render assistance. Further, he gave orders that in the street where the English lady had been attacked, every Indian passenger should crawl on his hands and knees so that an adequate sense of the crime that some unknown Indians had committed should be impressed on their memories.

The question which seems to us to arise is this: Is Prussianism a justifiabl method of colonial rule? General Dyer an many of the local white residents of the disturbed districts evidently believe that it is. In so doing they yield to a temptation which often overcomes people of a dominan race living in small numbers with a race which is politically, at least, inferior, but they forget the record of "Clemency Canning" and other great English administrators. They also forget the white people of the British Empire and their ideals of government. "You can do anything with bayonets except sit on them" said a celebrated statesman, meaning that no permanent government can rest on force alone, but must have the moral assent of the governed. For lack of this moral assent Castle government in Ireland has collapsed. British rule in India does to-day command the moral assent of the educated classes in India, and this is largely because British policy is consciously directed towards furthering the political evolution by which the Indian nations and peoples may become self-governing within the British Commonwealth. It is unnecessary here to say anything about the record of Indian progress under British rule. It is surely clear that one effect of that progress, which has been intellectual as well as material, has been to stimulate the aspirations for self-government which the Act recently passed by Parliament acknowledges and to a considerable extent satisfies. Prussianism, government by right of conquest and force of arms, is therefore not the British method.

Both the majority and the minority reports of the Hunter Commission condemned General Dyer's action, but the former document was half-hearted in its censures and it contained nothing that could be called moral and political verdict. The minority report of the Indian members was much more severe; its most striking rebuke was contained in the phrase stigmatizing General Dyer's action as "inhuman and un-British." The employment of the last adjective is a remarkable tribute to the standards which those Indian members have come to associate with British rule. With a divided report produced by a Commission which had unfortunately divided on racial lines, the Secretary of State's action became of critical importance. It amounts to a stern disavowal in which, of course, the Cabinet joins, of the method and spirit represented by General Dyer and the Punjab Government. Mr. Montagu declares that General Dyer's action was a "complete violation" of the principle of the minimum use of military force which "His Majesty's Government are determined shall remain the primary factor of policy"; severely censures his neglect of the wounded; and states that the "crawling" order "offended against every canon of civilized government."

There are certain standards of conduct which no civilized Government can with impunity neglect and which H. M. Government are determined to uphold . . . . That Brigadier-General Dyer displayed honesty of purpose and unflinching adherence to his conception of his duty was so fundamentally at variance with that which H. M. Governmnet have a right to expect from and a duty to enforce upon officers that it is impossible to regard him as fitted to remain entrusted with the responsibilities which his rank and position impose upon him."

General Dyer has been ordered to resign his commission in the Indian Army and has been informed that he will not again be employed in that country, and the circumstances have been reported to the Army Council which may, if it thinks fit, order a court-martial. The question of punishment is, however, of less importance, than this clear statement of the principles which ought to guide officers of civilized armies who may be called upon to use force in dealing with civil disorder, and the evidence which the action of the Imperial Government has given to the people of India that methods of Prussianism will not be tolerated. Up till now only one part of the Amritsar affair has been known in Japan. It is to be hoped that it will be viewed as a whole in future—the punishment as well as the fault, the principles of government and the standards of conduct expected and enforced as well as temporary deviations under stress of great difficulty and amid universal belief in a terrible danger.



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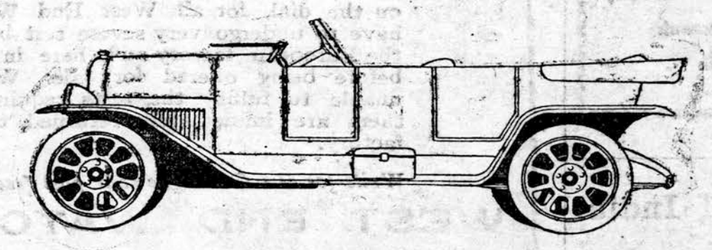

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